The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Revenue Bill in the Senate.

The Tax on Spirits on Hand Stricken Out.

THE PAY AND EQUIPMENT OF COLORED TROOPS

Spicy Discussion on the Printing of Public Documents.

Further Destruction of Rebel Salt Works in Florida.

Additional Captures of Blockade-Runners.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY TO BE CREDITED TO STATE QUOTAS.

The Secretary of War has issued a circular letter to the Governors of loyal States, informing them that all men enlisted into the regular army since Sept. 3, 1863, will be credited upon the quota of the State in which they were enlisted. A list of all men enlisted in the regular army by recruiting officers under their jurisdiction from Sept. 3, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864, giving the names of the men, and wherever they can do so, the district in which they were enlisted, has been forwarded to the several State capitals. Hereafter tri-monthly reports of men thus enlisted will be forwarded to the State authorities, such reports to commence from Jan. 1, 1864.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

It is rumored in military circles here that, when the Army of the Potomac is reorganized, it will be formed into three grand divisions, with a separate cavalry corps. The names of Gens. HANCOCK, SEDGWICK and AVERY are mentioned in connection with the new order of things.

NEW COLORED REGIMENTS IN MARYLAND.

Three new colored regiments are to be organized in the lower Maryland counties. There are several thousand recruits rendezvoused at different points in that section.

SEEKING A MODIFICATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

A delegation from the Bank of Commerce is here successfully urging such modification of the National Banking Law as will let that institution in with for business capital to do business under its provisions. They give an elegant entertainment tonight, at which Messrs. Chase and McCulloch, Senators Fessenden, Sherman, Hale and Anthony, and Representatives Ganson, Hooper, Frank, Kasson, Clark and Fenton are present.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The disagreement between the House and the Senate upon the tax on whisky will be made the subject of a committee of conference. Those who know the temper of the House say that it will not recede from its policy of taxing this immense property in the hands of speculators; that it will adhere to its vote, and pursue the 4,000,000 that it seeks to add to the treasury.

GEN. FREMONT.

Mr. FRESSENDEN's friends here declare that he could not be persuaded to go out of the country by any foreign appointment.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The Fortification Bill, reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, appropriates over five millions of dollars, including the following sums: For Fort Schuyler, $325,000; Willett's Point, $150,000, another fort in New-York Harbor, $100,000; battery near Fort Hamilton, $75,000; Fort Richmond, $50,000; Fort Tompkins, $100,000; battery at Staten Island, $75,000; fort at Sandy Hook, $125,000; Fort Mifflin, $50,000; and Forts Winthrop and Warren, $70,000.

FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF SALT WORKS IN FLORIDA.

The Navy Department has received communications from Acting Rear Admiral Lee, dated Jan. 27, in which he says:

"It affords me pleasure to report to the department that the promise made by Acting Master WILLIAM R. BROWN, commanding the bark Restless, at the conclusion of his last report, of completing the destruction of the extensive salt works in the vicinity of St. Andrew's Bay, namely, that he would complete the work so handsomely begun, appears to have been kept. He reports that he went on board the steam-wheel steamer *Bloxom*, with two officers and 40 men belonging to the *Restless*, and proceeded up the bay, against very unfavorable circumstances of darkness, wind and tide, some ten miles above St. Andrews, where his force was, and destroyed some 20 additional salt works, together with all the boilers, kettles and buildings attached to them, whereupon the enemy commenced the destruction of 200 more which were in advance of our party, and thus saved us from all further trouble, except skirting along the bay for the distance of fifteen miles, to make sure that the work of destruction had been well performed by them. Deserters from Capt. ANDERSON's and ROBINSON's companies reported subsequently that both officers and men had broken up, and some none, as the destruction of the salt works, which they were ordered to guard, had been so complete, and six of them have enlisted in the navy after taking the oath of allegiance.

ANOTHER BATCH OF PRIZES.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the following blockade-runners. On the 5th of December, the rebel schooner *Caroline Gertrude*, loaded with cotton, was captured in St. Mark's Bay, Florida, by the armed boats of the United States steamer *Stars and Stripes*. The schooner was aground when captured. Fourteen prisoners were captured. After taking out forty-three bales of cotton, and having a sharp engagement with the enemy's cavalry, finding they could not GET TO THE VESSEL, they set her on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels, and she, with the balance of her cargo, was totally destroyed. On the 16th of January, the *Stars and Stripes* captured, in the same locality, the steamer *Laura*, sailing from St. John, N. B., and purporting to be from Havana, loaded with merchandise and cigars. Five prisoners were found on board, the Captain and fifteen others having escaped in a boat. The United States steamer *Hendrick Hudson* was also engaged in a chase after this prize. She went with the cotton captured on the *Caroline Gertrude* to Key West for adjudication.

On the 24th of January the U. S. supply steamer *Union* captured, south of Tampa Bay, Fla., the rebel steamer *Mayflower*, bound to Havana, with 75 bales of cotton. When discovered, she was secreted in Sarasota Pass, with steam up all ready to steam out, and was cut out by three boats. Ten prisoners were taken. The Captain and two engineers had escaped. The *Mayflower* is described as an old and almost worthless vessel. She was towed to Key West, where the cargo was condemned by the United States Marshal, and returned North in the *Union*.

THE PURCHASE OF COTTON.

The bill introduced by Mr. KASSON to-day, authorizes the Secretary of War, through the Quartermaster of the army in the several military departments of the cotton-growing States, to issue certificates of indebtedness, to be paid after the close of the war and upon the permanent restoration of the authority of the United States over the State of which the party receiving the certificate is at the time a citizen, to be delivered to any person the possessor of cotton in bales, who shall bring the same, or cause the same to be brought, to any military post or position, occupied or held by our troops; the amount of such certified indebtedness not to exceed one-half of the estimated value of such cotton at the seaports of the United States open to foreign trade. The Secretary of War is authorized to provide by proper regulations that no person shall be permitted to purchase in such districts any cotton which is not, at the time of such purchase, in the possession of persons residing within the military lines, and removable without military protection. This bill has been sent to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE TAX UPON SPIRITS AND LIQUORS.

The House Bill to increase the Internal Revenue, as it passed the Senate to-day, provides that after its passage, in lieu of the duty provided for in the act of July 1, 1862, and in addition to the duties payable for licenses, there shall be paid on all spirits that may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, previous to July 1, 1864, of first-proof, a duty of 60 cents per gallon; and upon all liquors that may be distilled after the passage of this act, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, on and after the 1st of July next, and previous to July next, 70 cents per gallon; and on all liquors that may be distilled after the passage of this act and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, on and after the 1st of January next, 80 cents per gallon. In addition to the duty heretofore imposed by law, there is to be paid on spirits distilled from grain or other materials, whether of American or foreign production, imported from foreign countries previous to the 1st of July next, of first proof, a duty of 40 cents per gallon, and on all such spirits imported from foreign countries on and after the 1st of January next a duty of 50 cents; and on all such spirits imported from foreign countries on and after the 1st of January next, 60 cents per gallon. The Senate struck out the House provision taxing spirits on hand for sale, and also the clause proposing an addition of 20 cents per gallon on adulterated spirits sold as brandy, wine, &c. The Senate also rejected the proviso increasing the duty on cotton to 2 cents.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

EMIGRATION TO MISSOURI.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) offered the memorial of the National Land Transfer Company of Missouri, praying for aid to promote the emigration of skilled laborers into that State. Referred to the Committee on Finances.

KANSAS CITIZENS IN TEXAS.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) reported back from the Committee on Public Lands a bill setting apart a portion of the State of Texas for Kansas citizens, with amendments. Ordered to be printed.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,), offered a resolution requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with public interests, to communicate any correspondence in his possession relating to the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Passed.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to sell at public auction all public books and documents in his custody. Adopted.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the bill equalizing the pay of United States soldiers was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) was opposed to the retrospective character of the bill, though he was in favor of placing colored troops on the same footing as other troops from and after its passage.

Mr. WILSON thought the bill should be a retrospective one, for the troops in the colored regiments had been mustered before they were mustered into the service, that they would receive the same pay and be placed on an equal footing with white troops. The gross acts of injustice heretofore done to this portion of our soldiery should be rectified.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) thought this a matter of justice. If these colored men had been promised certain things by our war authorities it became our duty to recognize and legalize the promises held out to them. These were sufficient reasons to induce him to vote for the bill.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, supported the bill in its retrospective character.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the troops raised by Gen. HUNTER had no pledge from the Government. This bill proposed a very loose mode of legislation. Recruiting officers were prone to offer inducements not authorized by law to promote enlistments. If officers had undertaken to promise these colored recruits more than $10 per month, it was from a misapprehension of the law. It would not be proper to legislate to pay more than we had contracted to pay. He thought that from the passage of this bill all of our soldiers, without regard to color, should be placed on an equal footing. As to paying what the Government did not at present owe these colored men under its contract with them, he was opposed to it.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) did not think the Treasury could afford to make this bill retrospective. He would propose an amendment giving them pay after the passage of this act, in order

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Union,) thought the Treasury of the United States always sufficient to provide for an act of justice.

Mr. CONNESS inquired whether this act would cause the rebels to acknowledge colored troops as soldiers.

Mr. POMEROY replied that the effect of the act would be the acknowledgment of colored troops as real soldiers.

Mr. CONNESS regarded this as a proposition involving money, and nothing more. It was a question as to the payment of a certain amount of money under a contract.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, said the Government was under a moral, if not a legal, obligation to redeem its obligations to the First Colored Kansas Regiment.

Mr. CONNESS desired that the Senate should introduce a separate bill for this purpose.

Mr. WILSON stated that the present number of colored troops in the field and in the departments would reach 50,000. These had been enlisted mostly within the last six months.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) believed that the Government should act in good faith to these soldiers. At the same time, there were considerations which should lead us to act cautiously in the matter. There were many white soldiers serving in the army without receiving the bounties given to subsequent recruits. If we adopted this bill we should give the old soldiers similar benefits.

Mr. FESSENDEN calculated that the bill, in its retrospective action, would incur an expense of a million and a half dollars.

Mr. DOOLITTLE argued that as the wives and children of many of our colored troops were being supported by the Government, they should not receive the same bounty and pay as white recruits, whose families are dependent on them for support.

THE REVENUE BILL.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the House proceeded to consider the House Revenue Bill, with the amendments proposed by the Senate Finance Committee.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved an amendment reducing the tax on distilled spirits to a uniform rate of 40 cents, instead of 70 and 80 cents. He argued at length that the proposed tax discriminated against an article of Northwestern manufacture, while it did not affect the productions of other sections. He thought that in a few years, when the currency should become reduced, liquor could not stand such a tax as that now proposed. He did not consider this a fair mode of legislation toward the Northwestern States.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) replied that we should tax an article to obtain revenue, according to what it would bear. Liquor would bear the tax proposed by the Finance Committee. The tax would fall upon the consumer, wherever it was used. The tax imposed in England was more than double this, and yet no one was injured or complained. If it was not used as an article of manufacture in the Atlantic States, the tax fell there.

Mr. FESSENDEN deprecated any sectional feelings in great measures like this. The bill originated in no sectional spirit.

Mr. HENDRICKS would say that no one deprecated sectional issues more than himself; and as a Senator he would not give a vote for a bill imposing burdens unequally on any particular section of the country, as he believed such a course would tend to sever the union of the States. The Northwest had not, nor would it, refuse to bear its full share of the burdens in this great war.

The debate was continued at length by Messrs. COWAN, HOWE, JOHNSON, GRIMES, DOOLITTLE, HARLAN and others.

Mr. HENDRICKS' amendment was rejected.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to recommit the bill to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report a proviso taxing liquors on hand prior to July 1 twenty cents per gallon.

Rejected by a vote of 14 yeas against 20 NAYS, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howard, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson, Riddle.

The bill, as amended by the Finance Committee, then passed.

On motion of Mr. LANE (of Indiana) it was resolved that when the Senate adjourned it be until Monday.

The Senate then went into executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications, for the year ending with June, 1865.

GRADE OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS.

On motion of Mr. SPRAGUE, of Ohio, (Union,) a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy to communicate the report of the Advisory Board of July, 1862, to establish and equalize the grade of line-officers of the navy, together with the instructions to said board, and all the documentary testimony, memorials and protests of those who were not recommended, and of others in their behalf, and all other papers and proceedings connected therewith, and the report of the said board.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

On motion of Mr. HERRICK, of Colorado, (Union,) the Committee on Territories were instructed to take into consideration the propriety of passing a law to prevent the wanton destruction of the bubalo during the Spring and Summer.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Mr. HALE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill providing for ascertaining and adjusting the claims against the Government for injury to and destruction of property by military authority during the present rebellion.

BOUNTY LANDS FOR SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. NEGLEY, of Ohio, (Union,) the Committee on Pensions were instructed to take into consideration the propriety of giving bounty lands to all soldiers in the present war who have been, or may be honorably discharged, and also to the soldiers engaged in the Oregon Indian War.

CAPTURED COTTON.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill relating to captures of cotton, and the disposition thereof, by the forces of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. AMOS W. CLARK, of New-York, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution that there be printed ten thousand copies of the diplomatic correspondence accompanying the President's Message, for the use of the State Department.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) said that this was the only mode the Government had to enlighten the public mind of Europe. If this was not allowed no one could desire that we should be driven to the disreputable measure of the rebels, viz.: buying up the public press of Europe. By distributing the document through the State Department it would have all the weight of an official declaration.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois, (Dem.,) asked the Chairman of the Printing Committee to include in the order the printing of ten thousand copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN's report. We are, he said, annoyed to death by inquiries for it, not only from individuals in the Western country, but from officers of the army.

Mr. AMOS W. CLARK said that the copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN's report would soon be ready for distribution.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN remarked that the number ordered, namely, 10,000, would give the members only 50 copies a piece. The demand for MCCLELLAN's report was so great that the exigency required that a larger number of copies should be printed.

Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, (Dem.,) said that the gentleman (ALLEN) could have his share of the copies.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Union,) replied: The gentleman (GRINNELL) does not want his constituents to read the truth.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) wanted to know what the printing would cost. This ought to be first ascertained.

Mr. COX said that he and his friends would not object to making known the transactions of all the departments. Let all the books be printed. The diplomatic correspondence should be laid before the world. He would say to the gentleman from Iowa that his (GRINNELL's) constituents had written hither for Gen. MCCLELLAN's report. We want to know, and the people of the West want to know why this report is kept back?

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) asked why the friends of Gen. MCCLELLAN did not ask in the first instance, for printing a larger number of copies of his report?

Mr. COX replied: We did not know there would be so great a demand for that report. Gen. MCCLELLAN's popularity is almost equal to that of Gen. Grant. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON understood that the diplomatic correspondence was already printed and ready for distribution among members. He wanted to know the cost of printing the additional copies, as the type was distributed.

Mr. POMEROY, of New-York, (Union,) remarked that the thousand copies heretofore ordered to be printed for the use of the State Department were not enough for the purpose of the distribution intended. It was important that it should be printed, in order to better understanding of our diplomatic affairs for the past year. The public attention had been drawn to the subject of foreign intervention, more than to any other. It was the rock on which our enemies thought we would split and their prosperity established. There was no subject on which the people had more right to demand information than on our foreign relations.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,)—Suppose we ascertain, just for curiosity, how much the printing will cost.

Mr. POMEROY replied that the question was whether additional copies shall be printed or not.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) proposed that instead of one thousand, two thousand copies of those already printed be given for the use of the State Department. He was quite sure that the House did not want 7,000 copies. Besides the printing expenses had been run up to $1,250,000 the past year, and it was becoming an alarming expense.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) said that if the House were disposed to niggle as to the sum for bringing our diplomatic correspondence before the nations of Europe, let them do so.

The House then passed the resolution for printing 10,000 additional copies of the diplomatic correspondence, by yeas 118, nays 17.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House then resumed the consideration of the joint resolution to amend a joint resolution, explanatory of the Confiscation Act of July, 1862.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, (Union,) in the course of his argument, said, that if we concede the rebels to be alien enemies, we concede their territory to be alien territory; but if we adopt the theory that they are not out of the Union, then confiscation becomes a municipal regulation to practically operate on the property of those who are in armed rebellion against the Government. The rebels have broken the contract, and it is the right and duty of Congress to restrain their persons and appropriate their property.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

The question was decided in the negative by yeas 71, nays 63.

Mr. ALLEN, of New-York, (Dem.,) opposed the pending resolution and asked gentlemen on the Republican side to pause and reflect whether confiscation was not destructive rather than preservative of the Government. Let us not make this a war of conquest—a war of extermination affecting six or eight millions of people. Let not their lands go to speculators, to those who follow the army not to strengthen it, but to fatten on the plunder. He would prosecute the war for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, and as far as possible restoring the peace and harmony of all sections.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) said that the policy of confiscation is embodied as the living law of the land, and therefore was not before the House. All that had been said by the opponents of the resolution was a waste of time. He would not be harsh beyond the measures of the hour, but his patience had been exhausted by the efforts here to shield traitors from the penalty of their crimes. The gentleman from Ohio (Cox) had furnished the rough material out of which all the speeches of the opposition had been made, and those he had seen sulking with were in the craft belonging to the Confederate navy.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said: The gentleman from Iowa (WILSON) was speaking by the courtesy of this side. He was cutting himself off by calling the "previous question." He makes a personal attack on me, and declines to yield the floor.

Mr. WILSON—I did not interrupt the gentleman when he spoke, and I refuse to yield the floor.

Mr. COX—The gentleman dare not yield.

The Speaker to Mr. COX—The Chair will protect the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. COX—I beg the pardon of the Speaker for the interruption.

Mr. WILSON resumed: He said that the resolution was strictly in accordance with the Constitution, and yet gentlemen on the other side opposed it, with all their professed reverence for the Constitution, and their willingness to leave such important questions to the adjudication of the courts. Traitors had no right to expect to be shielded from the consequences of their crimes. The rebellion was not to be crushed out by offering olive branches, or by the utterance of honeyed words, even from the lips of members of Congress. While gentlemen were thus talking for the benefit of their erring brothers and wayward sisters, their relatives on the other side were making desperate efforts against us. We expect to see the Southern States rescued from a remorseless aristocracy, and a semi-feudal system destroyed; labor elevated to its just dignity, and such institutions of republicanism established as will secure the future peace and prosperity of the entire country.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered on the passage of the resolution.

This motion was laid on the table by two majority.

The Speaker announced the question on the passage of the joint resolution, when

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn, and

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn until Monday.

These questions and others, evidently designed to stave off action on the confiscation resolution, occupied more than an hour, the votes being taken by yeas and nays.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) at 4¾ o'clock, said, if these tactics were continued, it was evident that they could do nothing, therefore it would be better to come here fresh to-morrow morning, and he moved to adjourn, which motion was carried.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Military Bill—Longstreet vs. Foster.

The Richmond papers of Jan. 30 contain the following interesting extracts:

THE SENATE MILITARY BILL.

From the Examiner, Jan. 30.

The Senate, on yesterday, removed the injunction of secrecy from the Military Bill reported from the Military Committee. We give below an abstract of the bill as it passed the Senate in secret session. We learn the bill now being considered by the House of Representatives, in secret session, is entirely a different affair.

The first section of the Senate bill declares all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between 18 and 55 years, in the military service of the Confederate States for the war.

SEC. 2. All persons between 45 and 55 not now in the army, shall enroll themselves within a period to be prescribed by the President, under pain of being conscribed into the army in the field, and all details for provost and hospital guards, Commissary, Quartermaster and Niter Bureau agents, clerks and guards, and for service in enforcing the Conscript Acts, &c., shall be taken from those persons who are between 45 and 55 not now in the army, and from those below 45 who are unfit for military service in the field by reason of physical disability, within 30 days from the passage of this act: Provided, that in the Trans-Mississippi Department the time for the enrollment aforesaid shall be 60 days. And provided further, that all persons named between 45 and 55 shall only be placed in the service to act as details as herein provided.

SEC. 3. Discharges from the army to be of no effect, unless the disability on account of which the discharges were obtained still exist; provided, that persons exempted on account of religious opinions, and who have paid the tax levied on them as such, shall not be conscripted.

SEC. 4. Repeals all laws granting exemptions, and provides that hereafter none shall be exempt, except—

I. All who shall be held to be unfit for military service, under the rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

II. The Vice-President of the Confederate States, the members of Congress and of the State Legislatures, and the officers thereof, and such other Confederate and State officers as the President or the Governors of the States, respectively, may declare to be necessary for the proper administration of the Confederate or State Governments.

III. Ministers of religion who, on the 10th of April, 1862, were and still are in the discharge of their regular ministerial duties; superintendents of asylums for the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; one editor of each newspaper established and published on the 10th of April, 1862, who was owner or editor of a newspaper at that date, and which has been so published regularly since that time, and such journeymen printers as such editor may, under oath, declare are indispensable for printing said newspaper; one apothecary doing business on the 10th of April, 1862, and who is now and has been since that time doing business; all physicians over thirty-five years of age who for the last seven years have been in the actual practice of their profession; and teachers of twenty children whose schools have been in operation for the past two years; *Provided*, that when the occupations here mentioned have been interrupted by the occupation of the enemy and resumed at the place of residence, the persons named shall be entitled to exemption.

IV. One overseer for the police of slaves there shall be exempted on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, person of unsound mind, *feme sole*, or person absent in the military service, on which there are twenty or more effective hands; *Provided*, the persons so exempted were acting as overseers previous to 16th April, 1862, and there is no white male adult on such farm or plantation, not liable to military duty; and, *Provided*, the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent or legal representative, shall make affidavit that, after diligent effort, no overseer can be procured who is not liable to military duty.

Provided further, That this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which negroes have been placed, by division, from any other farm or plantation, since Oct. 11, 1862; *Provided further*, That for every person exempted, as aforesaid, and during the period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury, by the owners of such slaves, the sum of $500; *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the President from detailing the owner of a plantation to oversee the same, upon the terms and in the cases where such owner would have the right to claim the exemption of an overseer to manage such plantation.

V. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal the Act of April 14, 1863, in relation to mail contractors, and the exemptions herein granted shall only continue while the persons exempted are engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

SEC. 5. By this section the President is authorized to grant details, under general rules and regulations to be issued from the War Department, either from persons between forty-five and fifty-five, or from the army in the field, in all cases where, in his judgment, justice, equity and necessity, require that he should make such details, and he may revoke such order of detail whenever he may think proper: *Provided*, The power herein granted to the President to make details and exemptions shall not be construed to authorize the exemption or detail of any contractor for furnishing supplies to the Government by reason of said contract, unless the head or secretary of the department shall certify that the personal services of said contractor are indispensable to the execution of the contract, and that the same is carried on in good faith; and then never more than one person for each contract; or of the officers, clerks, agents or employes of express companies.

SEC. 6 provides that any Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary or Assistant Commissary, (other than those serving with brigades or regiments in the field,) or officer in the niter bureau, Provost-Marshal, or enrolling officer, who shall employ any person between the ages of 18 and 45, who is liable to military duty in the field, as a clerk, agent, or in any other way, shall, upon conviction thereof, by a court-martial or military court, be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of department or district commanders to relieve such Quartermaster, &c., upon proof, by oath of some creditable person, that he or they have violated the requirements of this clause; and any department or district commander who shall fail to do as required by this act as above stated, shall, upon conviction thereof, be dismissed the service.

SEC. 7. In appointing local Boards of Surgeons for the examination of persons liable to military service, no member composing the same shall be appointed from the county in which said persons reside.

SEC. 8. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal any part of the act entitled "An act to provide further for the public defence," approved April 16, 1863, or of the act amendatory thereto, approved Sept. 27, 1863, except as herein expressly provided.

GENS. LONGSTREET AND FOSTER.

From the Dispatch, Jan. 30.

We copied, yesterday, from Northern papers, a correspondence between Lieut.-Gen. Longstreet and Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Yankee forces in East Tennessee. Designedly, we dismissed the most important letter of the correspondence was omitted in the journal from which we copied the letters which have already appeared. As the letter speaks for itself, and terminates the correspondence, we submit it without comment:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT EAST TENNESSEE, Jan. 11, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th of January, with its inclosures, &c.

The disingenuous manner in which you have misconstrued my letter of the 3d has disappointed me. The suggestion you claim to have adopted was, in words, as follows, viz.:

"I presume, however, that the great object and end in view was to hasten the day of peace. I respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of communicating any views that your Government may have on that subject through me, rather than by hostile circulated amongst our soldiers."

This sentence repudiates, in its own terms, the construction which you have forced upon it. Let me remind you, too, that the spirit and tone of my letter were to meet honorable sentiments.

The absolute want of pretext for your construction of the letter induces me to admonish you against trifling over the events of this great war. You cannot pretend to have answered my letter in the spirit of frankness due to a soldier, and yet it is hard to believe that an officer commanding an army of veteran soldiers, on whose shoulders rests, in no small part, the destiny of empires, could so far forget the height of this great argument at arms, and so betray the dignity of his high station, as to fall into a contest of jeers and jibes.

I have read your order announcing the favorable terms on which deserters will be received. Step by step you have gone on in violation of the laws of honorable warfare. Our farms have been destroyed, our women and children have been robbed, and our houses have been pillaged and burnt. You have laid your plans and worked diligently to produce wholesale murder by servile insurrection. And now, the most ignoble of all, you propose to degrade the human race by inducing soldiers to dishonor and forswear themselves.

Soldiers who have met your own on so many honorable fields, who have breasted the storm of battle in defence of their honor, their families and their homes, for three long years, have a right to expect more of honor, even in their adversaries.

I beg leave to return the copies of the proclamation and your order.

I have the honor to renew to you the assurances of great respect. Your obedient servant,

J. LONGSTREET, Lieut.-Gen. Com'ding.

Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, Com'ding Dept. of Ohio.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebel Deserters—Confiscated Sutler's Goods—Gayety in Camp—Cold Weather.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Greatly exaggerated reports have been published as to the number of rebel deserters received by the Army of the Potomac. They averaged last month from five to twelve per day, but the arrivals have been more frequent this far in the present month, not, however, at any time exceeding the latter estimate.

A letter from the army, received to-night, says: Last Monday was the time appointed for the rebel conscripts of Virginia to assemble at the various rendezvous. Refugees say a large portion declined doing so, and many will probably reach our lines.

A large lot of confiscated sutlers' goods were sold at Brandy Station yesterday by Capt. CLINTON, of Gen. PATRICK's Staff. Notwithstanding an apparent combination of sutlers to get them at nominal rates, they netted the average Washington rates. The articles were generally in excess of the manifests and officers' orders. The liquors composing part of the seizures, were turned over to the Medical Department, and the proceeds of the sale, about $1,500, placed in Gen. PATRICK's hands, to be applied to the relief of our sick and wounded.

Gen. BURNS's ball, on Tuesday night, afforded much pleasure to a large company.

Within the last twenty-four hours, the writer says, we have passed through every grade of the seasons, from Summer's heat, with thunder and lightning, to cold, producing ice an inch thick. A cold south wind is blowing this morning, but the weather is clear and pleasant.

There is nothing exciting from the front.

Trade to West Virginia Unrestricted.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

JOHN F. MCJILTON, Esq., the Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, received from the Treasury Department at Washington to-day the following regulation, which allows the transportation of merchandise to Western Virginia:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The Secretary of War having transmitted to this Department the letter of the Commanding-General, expressing the opinion in reply to a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 10th ult., that restrictions on all trade in the State of West Virginia, within the national military lines, may now be safely removed, the 20th regulations of trade, established with other regulations on the 11th of September, 1863, is so far modified that all restrictions on trade in the State of West Virginia, within said lines, are annulled and abrogated, and all products and goods may be freely taken into and transported within the above-mentioned portion of said State, as in time of peace; provided, however, that no products or goods shall be taken from said State into any State declared to be in insurrection, or to any port in any such State heretofore blockaded, which has been, or may be opened, except in compliance with the regulations of Sept. 11.

(Signed.) S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was opened to-day by the Administrator of the Government, Maj.-Gen. DOYLE. His speech refers to the increased exports and large surplus revenue; congratulates the country upon the success of the militia organization, the increased traffic on the railways, and the enlarged activity in the mining operations; recommends amendments to the agricultural and gold field acts; promises measures to effect a geological survey of the Province; promises to extend the existing railways, to complete the St. Peter's Canal, to promote education, to establish a maritime court to investigate shipwrecks, and to inaugurate measures to unite, under one Government and Legislature, the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Mr. WARE was elected Speaker of the House.

The Escape of Marshal Kane and Confederate Officers—The Chesapeake Case.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 4.

Marshal KANE and a large number of Confederate officers have arrived here. They are said to have escaped from Johnson's Island.

There was nothing definite done in the Court of Admiralty yesterday in reference to the steamer *Chesapeake*. The Court has adjourned until Friday, when it is expected that the vessel will be delivered over to her owners.

Copperheadism in the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 4.

A bill against enlisting and paying bounties to negroes was offered by the Democrats in the Senate to-day.

It was vigorously resisted by Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL.

The New-York State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The State Medical Society adjourned to-day, after electing the following officers: President, FRANKLIN HYDE; Vice-President, GEORGE J. FORMAN; Secretary, S. D. WILLARD; Treasurer, J. V. P. QUACKENBOSS.

For the Front.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Major-Gen. PECK, now here, throws up his leave of absence and returns immediately to his command in North Carolina, in consequence of the reported attack on Newbern.

The Will of S. H. Wandell.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The validity of the will of S. H. WANDELL was established by a decree of the Superior Court here, to-day.

GEN. KELLY'S DEPARTMENT.

A Slight Tumultuous in Hardy County.

IN THE FIELD, WESTERN VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Our forces have overtaken the enemy at the ford near Moorfield, in Hardy County.

The enemy evidently intends to dispute the passage of the river.

Our forces are in position and the artillery just opened.

Interesting from the Southwest.

CAIRO, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The steamer *Belle Creole* struck a snag off Plum Point on the 2d and sunk. One passenger was lost. Nothing was saved from the boat, which was insured for $16,000.

The steamers *Darling* and *Silver Moon*, from Memphis, passed up, en route to Cincinnati, to-day, with 1,740 bales of cotton, and the *Perry* has arrived with 204 bales for St. Louis.

The rebels used artillery against the steamers which were recently fired into, and engaged three of our gunboats for a considerable time before they were repulsed, and thirteen of them were killed.

The inauguration of the officers chosen by the State Convention of Arkansas took place on the 2d ult., in the Senate Chamber at Little Rock. It was a most solemn and imposing affair. After a prayer by the Rev. JAMES DUNLAP, the Governor addressed the assemblage in a touching and impressive manner.

The ceremonies concluded with the administration of the oath of office to Gov. MURPHY, Lieut.-Gov. ELDER, and the Secretary of State. The scene was most affecting, and many present were moved to tears as the solemn words that bound the new officers to loyalty to their country and fealty to the Union, were uttered and responded to.

Fifteen hundred recruits arrived to-day at Springfield, a portion of them from Missouri. They are en route for the South to fill up old regiments. About 3,000 more will soon follow.

Hon. A. M. JAMESON, Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, died yesterday at his residence in Murfreysboro, Ill.

The Memphis *Argus*, of the 30, says there is little doing in the cotton market, and a decline of two cents from Saturday's quotations has been experienced. Buyers are holding off, expecting heavy receipts and a further decline in New-York. It is rumored in commercial circles that two or three boats are expected to arrive from below, with an aggregate of 3,000 bales.

A Pennsylvania Regiment at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Ninety-eighth Philadelphia Regiment, Col. BALLIER, has refurnished, and arrived here to-night on furlough. The heroes were received by a grand military and civic escort, and will be entertained by the German societies at a supper to-night.

Sentence of a Counterfeiter.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Feb. 4.

In the United States District Court, SYLVESTER C. COOK was tried and convicted of uttering counterfeit "fifty dollar" United States notes, and he has been sentenced by Judge FINE, to imprisonment for three years. This same person was indicted by the Essex County Court, for a similar offence, but was surrendered upon an order, to the United States Court.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The United States Supreme Court is still considering the case of Grenne C. Bronson et al.,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRESSING POISONING CASE.

A Whole Family Poisoned by Ham—Death of One of the Victims.

PROCEEDINGS UPON THE CORONER'S INQUEST, ETC.

A case of much interest has just been concluded by Coroner NAUMANN. As we regard it of some public importance we give below the facts as they have come to us, together with the testimony adduced on the inquest, including evidence of the physicians, who have made a thorough examination of the subject. It appears that three weeks ago yesterday, an elderly lady, Mrs. ELIZABETH WERNERSIEN, residing at No. 46 Elizabeth-street, purchased a ham at the store of a provision dealer on the corner of Grand and Mott streets. She took it home and the family all partook of it. Mr. FLAIG, the husband and father of the family, his wife, their little daughter MARY, aged two years, and an aunt of the latter, soon after eating, became quite ill. The next day, however, they ate some more of the ham. This second repast made them worse, and they began to attribute it to what they had eaten. The child lingered several days in great distress, and at length died, in spite of all the attending physicians could do for her. The father, mother and aunt are still very ill, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. Mrs. WERNERSIEN, mentioned above, and who is the grandmother of deceased, was not so much affected, she having only eaten a small piece to test it. Below we give the testimony of the grandmother and of the physicians who made the examination.

Elizabeth Wernersien being sworn, testified: Deceased was my grandchild; three weeks ago Thursday, I bought a ham, corner of Grand and Mott streets; I brought it home, and we all ate it of raw, and took bread and wine with it; on the next morning, deceased's father and mother were taken very ill; they complained of a great pain in the stomach, &c.; on that day they ate more of the ham, and since that time they have been constantly very ill; they thought the ham poisoned them, and I ate a piece of it to try it; the same symptoms showed themselves with me; afterwards the deceased was taken sick, and Dr. Vulliers was sent for.

Dr. Vulliers, residing in Jackson-street, testified: I am a physician; two weeks ago to-day I was called to see deceased; I found her with great pain, vomiting, &c.; these symptoms continued for four or five days; the deceased gradually grew weaker, and died day before yesterday; all the members of the family were similarly affected; the family consisted of the father, mother, grandmother, aunt and deceased; they were all of the opinion that the sickness was caused by eating a ham, which they had purchased a short time before; on examining the ham with a microscope it was found to be diseased, and filled with a kind of insect known as trichinæ.

Joseph Schneider, of No. 603½ Amity-street, testified that he was a physician; that he saw deceased in consultation with Dr. Vulliers; deceased was suffering from symptoms described by the doctor; my opinion was that the disease was caused by the "*trichinæ spiralis*;" I took a piece from the same ham that deceased had eaten, and examined it under a microscope; I found that it contained an immense number of the animalculæ; as far as the appearance of the ham with the naked eye went, it seemed to be healthy; nothing wrong could be detected with the naked eye, and no blame could be attached to the dealer for selling the article. I have seen several cases of disease from the same cause, and believe it to be more prevalent this season than others.

Dr. Wooster Beach testified: I have made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, with Drs. Vulliers, Schneider and Jacobi; the organic and vital parts of disease, except the brain and left lung, which exhibited signs of congestion, portions of various parts of the body were examined by microscopic examination; I agree with Drs. Schneider in his opinion as to the cause of the death of deceased.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, Mary Flaig, came to her death from accidental poisoning from eating ham containing *trichinæ Spiralis*."

The "Month's Mind" for Archbishop Hughes.

This solemn ceremonial of the Roman Catholic Church took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10½ A. M. in the forenoon of Wednesday. The funeral decorations put up at the obsequies of the Archbishop still remained, and a catafalque bearing archiepiscopal symbols, surmounted by a cross, and brilliantly lighted by burning tapers, stood in the central aisle. The seats were early filled, by pew-holders and their friends, no person being admitted without a ticket from the Trustees of the Cathedral. Among the audience were the relatives of Archbishop Hughes, his brother-in-law, Senor Robinson, many of our best-known Roman Catholic citizens, and an imposing array of clergy, including Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax; Bishop Bailey, of New-Jersey; Domenico, of Pittsburgh; Farrell, of Hamilton, (C. W.); Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Lynch, of Toronto, and Timon, of Buffalo, and nearly two hundred priests.

The services, which were very impressive, consisted of a Pontifical High Mass for the repose of the dead, followed by a sermon by Bishop Loughlin. The ceremonies commenced with the chant of the litanies for the dead, by the clergy. After this followed the celebration of the mass by Archbishop CONNOLLY, assisted by very Rev. Father SHANAN, Administrator of the Diocese, as assistant Priest, Rev. Father MAGUIRE, Deacon, and Rev. Father McSWEENEY, Sub-Deacon. Rev. Father McNEANEY was Master of Ceremonies.

The music was conducted by Mr. WM. BERGE, of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Mr. HASELTON presiding at the organ, and the choirs of St. Francis Xavier's and St. Peter's assisting. The mass sung was as follows:

"Requiem Æternam" and "Kyrie Eleison," by CERONNI; "Dies Iræ," "Tuba Mirum," Lachrymosa," "Offertorium," and "Sanctus" by MOZART; and "Benedictus" and "Agnus Dei," by CERONNI. All these noble and solemn compositions were rendered with great correctness and effect.

The mass was followed by a sermon from Bishop LOUGHLIN, from Hebrews xiii., 7: "Remember your prelates, who have spoken to you the word of God; whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation." The sermon, a brief and well-written discourse, after mentioning the unanimous eulogies upon the departed from all classes, public and private, of all religious denominations and all professions, proceeded to enumerate the virtues and abilities of Archbishop Hughes. He was gifted, said the preacher, with extraordinary powers of mind, sentiments of heart which do honor to humanity, and a robust and perfect physical constitution. Together, would have secured him preeminence in any pursuit. He loved fondly the land of his birth, but discharged the duties he owed to the land of his adoption, with unswerving fidelity. To use his own language, "his feelings, his habits, his thoughts had been so much identified with all that is American, that he felt himself not a stranger, but a native." The preacher enumerated the outlines of the character of Archbishop Hughes, as priest and as prelate, exalting his powers and success as a controversialist in defence of the doctrines of his church, and as a ruler in administering the church discipline or temporal polity of his diocese. Individually, he was a stranger to fear; sometimes apparently severe, yet always kind, benevolent, charitable. He found, in all his trials, constant consolation in his religion, and in the rectitude of his conduct. "In all my public life in New-York," he writes, "I have done no action, uttered no sentiment, unworthy of a Christian Bishop and an American citizen." The preacher concluded by enforcing the doctrine of obedience to the divine laws and by the Christ appointed vehicles of the Christian faith and trust, and by exhorting his hearers to practice in their own lives the lessons taught by that of the departed.

The services of the occasion were closed by singing the Libera at the catafalque, and by the usual military ceremonies and the pronouncing of the concluding benediction by Archbishop CONNOLLY.

The South-street Homicide.

DEATH OF THE VICTIM.

WM. SMITH, the bartender of JOHN H. MCKINZIE, who was shot at an early hour on Tuesday morning at the saloon No. 92 South-street, on account of which has been published in the Times, died yesterday afternoon at the New-York Hospital. Coroner NAUMANN will hold an inquest on the body at 10 o'clock, this morning. The deceased has served long and faithfully in the Union army, his untimely death is mourned by a large circle of warm and admiring friends. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted with Capt. Mahoney, of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G. In this regiment he served during the first year, and a half of the way, was in the first battle of Bull Run, and, numerous other fights subsequently. His period of enlistment having expired he was honorably discharged, came to this City, where soon after he re-enlisted in Second Lieutenant in Company G of the Second New-York Fire Zouaves, under Col. Scammon. After the second battle of Bull Run he was honorably discharged, upon application to Gen. HOOKER. Since that time he has been residing in this City. He had been out a year about three in Mr. McKINZIE's employ when he received the fatal shot. He was about 27 years of age, and is said to have been a man of excellent character.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

In the case of GEORGE HENRY, a negro, who was tried yesterday for murder in killing another negro, by stabbing him with a pistol, Mr. Spencer said that the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution was not sufficiently clear on the subject of identity to warrant him in pressing a verdict. The court therefore submitted the question to the jury, and the prisoner was acquitted.

MARY EMPERINE was placed at the bar upon an indictment, charging her with murder. Mr. STEWART said that in this case there were grave doubts in his mind whether the prisoner's husband, with whose murder she was charged, was really murdered, or whether he committed suicide. He therefore asked that she be discharged upon her own recognizance, and an order was entered to that effect.

The court then took up the case of HARRIER LEWIS, indicted for manslaughter in killing John KANE by stabbing him with a knife. This is the case of stabbing by a negro at No. 54 Worth-street, an account of which appeared in the papers a few weeks ago.

WM. F. KIPPING, Jr., and John H. ARMOUR appeared for the prisoner, and the trial was adjourned until this morning.

German Liederkranz Fancy Dress Ball.

The annual ball of this society took place last evening, at the City Assembly Rooms.

From the reputation of this Society, and the excellence of its former balls, this was looked forward to with great interest by the number who had been so fortunate as to secure tickets; which being $5 each, but a limited number issued, and they only to be had by personal introduction of one of the members, brought them in great demand.

The society has been in existence since 1849, when it was formed by a number of German gentlemen, lovers of music, who thought by this means to secure the better cultivation of German music in this country, and to have a place where they might sociably spend their evenings, they engaged Pringagras Hall, and held their meetings there regularly, their numbers steadily increased, and their funds kept pace, until they finally bought the two buildings Nos. 379 and 381 Fourth-street, erected a large extension in rear of them, and on the 25th of November last took possession. The buildings are most admirably arranged for the purpose for which they are intended, having a large dining-room in the basement, two large and handsomely furnished parlors for ladies on the next floor, sitting rooms for the members, dining-room and a cosy little wine-room on the next floor, reading rooms, a fine library, committee and billiard rooms on the floor above, and in the rear of all a large hall 75x50, beautifully decorated with paintings, with balconies for ladies and lighted from the ceiling, in which they have their singing parties three evenings in the week, and once a month a grand concert, which Messrs. BERGMANN, MAYOR and other celebrated frequently attend.

The Society numbers some 700 with a chorus 110 strong, 50 gentlemen and 60 ladies; they will sing at the Philharmonic Concert on the 12th of March next. The officers are O. Ottendorfer, President; G. Sackendorff and Dr. Petzhold, Vice-Presidents; George Nembach and H. C. F. Koch, Secretaries; L. Grasse, Treasurer, and A. Paur, Director.

The ball-room was crowded to its utmost extent with a most brilliant assemblage. Two bands, one at each end of the room, gave most excellent music. The costumes were some very rich and some very flimsy. Here mingled together were Kings and brigands, monks and clowns, soldiers and sailors, Princes and sailors, Queens and dairy-girls, market-women and columbines, and, in fact, almost every character that can be imagined. Among the richest of the dresses were noticeable the splendid costume of FRANCIS I. of France, worn by Secretary H. C. F. Koch, and the Duke of Buckingham, worn by Mr. Dasenna.

The Old Guard, commanded by Gen. RAUME, with its banner, on which was inscribed "Sievens Battery," and bearing a picture of the old ferry-boat *Newark*, attracted much attention and caused great amusement, as did also the itinerant musicians. The grand carnival procession was really magnificent, and as it is a novel affair in this country, the description of it may be interesting. The procession is headed by the lawyers and eminent divines, who, in a short speech, inform the audience that, in consequence of so many sins, the world must suffer great punishment, a number of fairies then appear and intercede. They are followed by all the masks present, and with them an immense hen, who struts about the hall to the front of the divines and at their feet lays a silver egg. The doctors present are then called for, who exert their skill. The egg is carefully opened and from it springs the "good genius," who removes the spell and brings all back to happiness again. Taken all together, it was one of the finest balls of the kind ever held in this City.

The Committee of Arrangements, who, with the Floor Committee, performed their duties so satisfactorily, are Messrs. Wm. Steinway, Julius Ernest, Henry C. F. Koch, James Classen, and George Varreimann.

Volunteering in New-York.

THE BOUNTY FUND EXHAUSTED—HOSTILE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE LEGISLATURE AT FAULT—SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—A DEPUTATION SENT TO ALBANY.

The dispatches from Albany, in Wednesday's papers summarizing the proceedings of the Legislature on Monday, briefly stated, among other matters, that the Senate failed to pass the act (originating in that body) to confirm the substitute and relief and bounty ordinances of our Board of Supervisors, and that a motion to reconsider the unfavorable vote was tabled. This news fell like a huge thunderclap or a much saturated blanket on the feelings and hopes of the Supervisors' Recruiting Committee, who were quite confident of a speedy legislation of the issue under these ordinances, by which they could go on unchecked in their operations of securing men "to be counted and allowed on the quota of this county." Such a consummation was most devoutly to be wished, for the general welfare of the public, but especially in view of the alarming fact that the funds so far raised under the last $2,000,000 ordinance were very nearly exhausted.

The reasons for this apparent antagonism in the Senate to the ordinances could not be satisfactorily determined, although there was much conjecture upon the subject. Some persons said the vote on the question of confirmation showed that the Republicans wished to compel a draft in the Democratic cities to strengthen their party vote at the Presidential election. Others said the Republican Senators wanted the Democratic cities and counties to raise their quotas without paying bounties. And again it was supposed the Senate wished to rebuke our Supervisors for having inaugurated a system practically nullifying the law passed at the previous session prohibiting all city and county authorities from paying bounties. The real reason probably is because a general law applicable to all public authorities in the State, who have taken a similar course, is designed, or else an act for a State bounty to refund to legalize unauthorized bounties and positively prohibit their further payment.

However, the Volunteer Committee held a meeting early in the afternoon, and considered the matter. It was finally agreed that the Chairman, Mr. BLUNT, should request the Board of Supervisors to hold a special meeting, and then further request them to send a committee to Albany. The Board of Supervisors accordingly met by special call, signed by nine members, at 3 o'clock.

After the roll had been called, the President (Supervisor TWEED) said:

I would state that this meeting has been called at the request of Supervisor BLUNT, who will explain to the Board the reasons why he deemed the meeting to be held.

Supervisor BLUNT—Mr. President: My object in asking for the meeting of the Board was that we might do something to have volunteering. The enlistments are constantly increasing, and yesterday the Recruiting Committee paid out the largest amount of any day yet. I see by the newspapers of this morning that the Legislature has not yet legalized our ordinance to raise money to pay the bounties. It is very important that these should be realized at once, as the funds are almost exhausted, and the enlisted men are coming on in large numbers. It takes a large amount of money to pay them off. I was down there yesterday, the Mayor, the Comptroller and I called on some banks, and solicited subscriptions, and they spoke at once about our loan not being legalized. I suppose they want its legalization before subscribing. There is about $600,000 worth of the bonds not yet taken. The Comptroller tells me that they must go on operations, if money is not immediately forthcoming to pay the bounties. The committee do not wish to act without telling the Board why they must do so, and give a clear understanding of the situation of their affairs. If my colleagues agree with me, we can send a committee to Albany to urge the Legislature to pass a fair law, and to have it so that we could readily dispose of the unsold bonds, and get all the money necessary to enable the committee to get on prosperously. I offer the following resolution:

The clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the County Volunteer Committee be authorized and directed to proceed to Albany, and confer upon the honorable the Legislature of this State the immediate passage of an act legalizing the ordinances of this Board appropriating moneys to pay the volunteers under the several proclamations of the President of the United States.

The resolution was adopted by the unanimous vote of the eight members present, Messrs. Tweed, Smith, Shook, Sinnt, Ely, Little, Edens and Blunt.

The Board then adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M., on next Tuesday.

CONDITION OF THE BOUNTY FUND.

The following statement shows the condition of the Bounty Fund:

Subscribed and paid	$1,522,300
Amount transferred to this fund from the Substitute and Relief Fund	200,000
Total cash	$1,722,300
The bounty has been paid on about 6,000 men, which, at $300 to each, amounts to	1,800,000
Leaving a balance of	$143,300

Of this apparent balance, a portion has been used for the expenses of the committee, and the actual balance of the fund yesterday was about $90,000, which was paid over to Mr. BLUNT, and will above matter for subsequent operations, while the committee are preparing an further bounties.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM THE BANKS.

Twenty-fifty banks, embracing a capital of $24,000,000, have subscribed and paid into the fund $917,000, and thirty-two banks, embracing a capital of $24,000,000 have not subscribed at all.

UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following are the only subscriptions to the fund which have not been paid:

Amount.	Name.	Amount.	Name.
Wm. H. Florence	$7,000	N. Miller	1,000
Edward N. Lefley	500	H. Lindenstruth	1,000
A. W. Nathan	1,000	Chas. Moore	1,000

It has been suggested that if the Legislature should fail to legalize the substitute and relief and bounty loans, that the Supervisors can put the amounts in the Tax levy for 1864, and on the refusal of some citizens to pay his portion of the assessment, to go into the courts, and decide the question of the right of this county to make its appropriations independent of special legislative action.

The Volunteer Committee sent a deputation of their number to Albany last night, pursuant to the action of the Board.

Our New Iron-Clad Navy.

COMMENCING THE SECOND BATCH OF NAVY-YARD IRON-CLADS.

It is not generally known that, notwithstanding the immense iron-clad fleet in course of construction by the United States, only four of the vessels have been built by regular Government constructors at the Navy-yards. The first batch of vessels, consisting of the *Monadnock*, *Tecumseh*, *Agamemnon* and *Miantonomah*, are nearly finished, the latter being afloat, and the *Tecumseh* being in course of preparation for sea on the stocks.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard the first of a new fleet of iron-clad vessels has just been commenced. Four of them will be built—one at Boston, one at Philadelphia, one at New-York, and one at Portsmouth, N. H. These will be immense vessels—larger, we believe, than any yet conceived in this country. The name of the vessel whose keel was laid at Brooklyn is the *Kalamazoo*, and already the timbers are rising from her keel. The following are her dimensions: Length, 223½ feet between perpendiculars; beam, 44 feet, and depth of hold 18 feet 10 inches. We believe she will be the longest naval vessel in the world, iron or wooden. The side-armor will be 12 inches thick, and into it will be put four streaks of iron 6 inches square, between which will be driven sticks of live oak endwise. Then over all this, on the outside, there will be platings of two courses of iron, three inches think; so that the entire armor of the vessel, wooden and iron, will be 18 inches thick, 6 inches of it being iron. The monitors had only 4½ inches of iron; and the *Warrior* and *Gloire* the same thickness. The armor of the two other vessels, we had more, are the *Minnetonka* and the *Winnebago*, now in course of construction; these have 6 inches of iron laid on 16 inches of wooden backing. The deck plank of the *Kalamazoo* will consist of 6 inches thick of white oak, and over this will be a sheathing of iron in two courses of 3½ inches. On the top of this there will be a wooden deck of white pine. This last has been put on for the comfort and convenience of the crew, an iron surface to the deck being very unpleasant and cold for them. The turrets of this vessel, and those of the two others, are said to be three in number, two more than each of the frigates of the Merrimac class possess. Indeed, the only vessels now in the United States service having more than one turret are the *Roanoke* and *Onondaga*, the former having three and the latter two. Mr. WEAR's ram, the *Dunderberg*, will only, we believe, have two. The *Kalamazoo* will be finished as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Her engines have been contracted for by a responsible firm, and will be very powerful. They will, it is expected, drive her at from 12 to 13 knots an hour. It is expected that she will be completed by the 1st of September next.

The other vessels of the same class as this one will soon be commenced at the Navy-yards of Portsmouth, Boston and Philadelphia. The plans have been forwarded to those yards by Mr. DELANO, Naval Constructor, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The iron armor for the vessel at this port will be built by contract, and will be put on the vessel at such time as the authorities may stipulate. The keel of the vessel portrudes nearly 50 feet outside of the immense shiphouse at the Navy-yard, in which her keel has been laid down, showing her immense magnitude.

Chamber of Commerce.

Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, a regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, President A. A. Low in the Chair. The following gentlemen were elected members: WALTER STORMS, FREDERICK KIRTLAND, JAMES A. RAYNOR, R. F. SHALL and BENJ. CARVER. JOSEPH A. LANE was re-elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration. Mr. THOMAS TELLEFSEN, Chairman of the Committee on Ocean Navigation, submitted a report, accompanied by a memorial to Congress, prepared by J. ASTLEY SEVERNS, Jr., setting forth the fact that American commerce had suffered to a considerable extent by the failure of Government to encourage merchants who have been engaged in establishing lines of steamships communicating with Europe. The memorial prayed for such legislation on the part of Congress, that parties may be able to establish permanent lines of steamers with foreign ports.

In offering the report, Mr. TELLEFSEN made a few remarks favoring the same. He believed that Great Britain was ever reaching us by her steam navigation, and that unless something could be done to prevent such a course prevailing in the future, our commerce must necessarily suffer. Mr. RUGGLES made some remarks complimentary of the report.

The report and memorial, with copies of the speeches of gentlemen, and a report presented by Mr. RUGGLES to the Statistical Congress at Berlin, were ordered to be sent to Congress.

After the transaction of some further business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CALENDAR—*Part I.*—Short Causes.—Nos. 1299, 1320, 1391, 1176, 1707, 1778. *Part II.*—Not in session.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2125, 2265, 2007, 2212, 2237, 2032, 2401, 2305, 2379, 2370, 2391, 639, 2350, 2360, 2391. *Part II.*—Nos. 2030, 2376, 2160, 809, 634, 2056, 2256, 2356, 2400, 2410, 698, 2506, 2368, 2336, 2372.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 60, 68, 236, 248, 256, 264, 266, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 276. *Part II.*—Nos. 202, 216, 416, 222, 9, 169, 235, 406, 245, 247, 208, 192, 254, 257, 276, 279.

Argument on Appeal in the Jones-Seward Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Leonard, Sutherland and Clerke.

George W. Jones vs. Wm. H. Seward.—This is the case of Ex-Senator Jones, of Iowa, against the Secretary of State, for false imprisonment, the facts of which are familiar to the public from frequent publication.

The case now comes up on appeal from the order of Justice Clerke, denying the motion made by defendant's counsel to remove the case to the Courts of the United States.

It will be remembered that in deciding that motion Justice Clerke took occasion to write a lengthy opinion condemning the conduct of the Government in strong terms, and holding that this court had jurisdiction of the case.

The same questions discussed on the motion below, and then reported, were again considered on the appeal. Decision reserved.

E. H. Meade and Wm. Allen for plaintiff; James T. Brady, for defendants.

Insurance Case—Verdict against the Company—Allegations of Fraud against the Plaintiff Refuted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

William Tucker vs. The Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company; The Same vs. The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company; The Same vs. The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company; The Same vs. The Clinton Fire Insurance Company; The Same vs. The People's Fire Insurance Company.—The court has been occupied for the days past in trying the first of these cases, and the others all depend upon the evidence adduced and the issues raised on this trial. In the Fall of 1861 the plaintiff moved to Washington, D. C., took a store at No. 225 Pennsylvania-avenue, stocked it with groceries, wines, liquors, &c., and commenced business as a wholesale and retail grocer. In October, 1861, he insured the stock and fixtures in his said store upon policies of $5,000 each, in each of the above companies, defendants in these actions, making the total insurance $25,000. The alleged value of his stock at the time was $24,000. On the 7th of April, 1863, his store was burned down, and the entire stock and fixtures destroyed by fire. Plaintiff notified the companies, and demanded the amount of his insurance. Mr. THOMAS MORRELL, President of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, went on to Washington to investigate the facts in relation to the fire, and announced to plaintiff that he acted in behalf of his own and other companies. Upon the return of Morrell to New-York, the companies refused to pay the insurance, and plaintiff brought these suits, alleging that his stock at the time of the fire was worth upward of $24,000.

The companies have defended the suits, alleging fraud on the part of plaintiff in overvaluing his stock. Much evidence was taken as to the value of the stock, and it was variously estimated at from $10,000 to $40,000. One witness, Mr. Tuller, was for merly a porter in plaintiff's store, acknowledged upon cross-examination that he had written a letter to plaintiff, asking him for money, and stating that he had been in receipt of others from some one else in relation to his testimony. A detective, named Allen, was placed on the stand, and the evidence showed that he had received money from Mr. Morrell, and had procured a continuance for $1,500 in case a verdict was obtained against Tucker.

The charge of fraud was withdrawn early in the trial, and the officers of the other Insurance Companies testified that they knew nothing about the payments made by Mr. Morrell. Mr. Hoyt said in his charge that there was no necessity for him to comment upon the evidence. The only question was how much the plaintiff's loss was, and that the jury must assess. The jury were, therefore, directed to bring in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the amount of his loss.

Gilbert Dean and Ex-Judge Pierrepont for plaintiff; *A. W. Edwards and Mr. Scudder for defendant.*

Damages for an Alleged Slander—A Mistress the Complainant.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker.

Eliza Crew vs. S. T. Corey.—This was an action for slander. The plaintiff alleged that some time in December the defendant's wife came into her place and destroyed a skating cap made of a certain style and stabbitists, she agreeing to furnish some of the materials herself; that the cap was made and sent to her at the Plaster's Hotel, on Broadway, and that she then expressed herself well pleased with it, but that afterward she entered the plaintiff's place of business, in company with her husband, who, as alleged, charged the plaintiff with putting in cotton velvet instead of silk velvet for lining, and used other abusive language. This the plaintiff denied, showing them, as alleged, a piece of silk velvet off from which the lining was cut.

The defence was "mistaken identity."

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

D. McMahon for plaintiff; L. Gardner for defendant.

The Matrimonial Slander Case—Virtue Vindicated.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Christine Eckorn vs. Ferdinand Stribing.—In this case, reported in yesterday's TIMES, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount. The evidence showed that she was entitled to damages, and the jury gave her $500.

N. A. Chedsey for plaintiff; Mr. Hersch for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—FEB. 4, 1864.

$35,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cp.	106⅝	16,000 Hudson R. R. Bo's	95
14,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Cp.	102⅞	1000 Harlem R.	104
2,000 U. S. 6s '67, Cp.	104⅝	200 do	103⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s '67	97⅞	200 do	103⅞
15,000 Ill. Cen. Loan	100	200 do	103⅞
10,000 Mo. 6s, Sd	57⅝	1400 do	103⅞
5,000 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	85⅝	200 do	103
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '71	104⅝	40 Second-av. R.	75
1,000 Erie 1st M. Bo.	112⅞	200 Reading R.	115⅞
6,000 do	112⅞	100 do	115⅞
6,000 E. 4th M. Bo.	110⅞	100 do	b15 115
4,000 Hud. R. 1st M.	110	100 Mich. Cen. R.	133
1,000 Mich. S. R. 2d M.	93	100 do	b10 133⅞
10,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	85⅝	100 do	b10 133⅞
5,000 do & N. H. 1st M.	101	100 Alt. & T. H.	60
7,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	66	100 Chi. & Alton Pref.	95
3,000 Gal. & C. 1st M.	110	100 do	95⅞
5,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch.	101	1700 M., Sc. & N. L.	22
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	86	1000 do	22⅞
5,000 Chic. & Alt. L. S.	97	600 do	22⅞
5,000 Pacific G. 1st M.	97	200 do	b10 22⅞
30,000 Am. Gold Bo.	128	100 do	b10 22⅞
40 Mechanics' Bank	111⅞	13 do	21⅞
400 Phœnix Bank	108	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	b10 122
30 Market Bank	102	500 Ill. Cen. R. S.	b3 120
100 Canton Co.	33⅞	1000 do	b10 120
200 do	36⅞	500 do	120
100 do	b10 37	500 do	120⅞
650 Comm. Coal Pref.	21⅞	200 do	120
100 do	b30 23	100 do	b10 120⅞
100 Quick. M. Co.	b3 49⅞	100 do	b30 120⅞
100 do	b30 50	1700 Clevel. & Pitts.	112⅞
100 do	49⅞	200 do	b10 112⅞
100 do	49	200 do	b10 112⅞
50 Com. Am. Tr. Co.	97	1000 do	b15 112⅞
200 Copeake Iron Mines	12⅞	100 do	b10 112
100 do	b30 13⅞	100 do	b5 112⅞
100 do	12⅞	300 do	b30 112⅞
100 do	12	300 do	b30 112⅞
700 do	12	400 do	b30 112⅞
200 do	12⅞	1000 do	b10 112⅞
600 do	12⅞	500 Gal. & Chi. R.	b5 112⅞
100 do	b30 12⅞	100 do	112⅞
1000 do	12⅞	100 do	112⅞
1000 do	b3 12⅞	200 do	112⅞
200 do	12⅞	200 do	112⅞
700 Hudson R. R.	94	100 Gal. & C. R. 2d	113⅞
100 do	b3 94	200 do	113⅞
100 do	142⅞	200 do	b5 113⅞
100 do	142	100 do	113⅞
100 do	b3 107⅞	400 M. Sc. & N. I. G. S.	133
100 do	b3 107⅞	1000 Ill. Cen. R. S.	123
200 Erie R. Pr.	101⅞	100 do	b3 120⅞
300 Hud. R. R.	143	100 do	b6 120⅞
200 do	143	200 do	b3 120
200 do	s10 143⅞	600 Clevel. & P. R.	112⅞
600 Harlem R.	103⅞	100 do	b10 114
200 do	s10 103⅞	500 Clevel. & Tol. R.	137⅞
1000 do	102⅞	100 Ft., Ft. W. & Chi.	88⅞
100 Chic. & N. W.	46⅞	100 do	88⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. Rail-d.	118⅞	200 Reading R. ex-d.	115⅞
200 do	118⅞	100 do	115⅞
100 do	118⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R.	133
100 do	118⅞	150 do	133
100 do	118⅞	200 Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	120
600 Erie R. ex-div.	101⅞	100 do	120
200 do	101⅞	100 do	120
200 do	101⅞	300 do	120
100 do	101⅞	60 do	120⅞
100 Erie R. Pref.	101⅞	100 do	120⅞
550 Hud. River R.	94⅞	100 Cle. & Pitts. s.	112
100 do	94	400 do	112⅞
700 Harlem R.	103	300 do	112⅞
100 do	103⅞	300 do	112⅞
100 do	103⅞	200 do	112⅞
200 do	103⅞	300 do	112⅞
400 do	103	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	137
200 do	103⅞	100 Ft., Ft. W. & C.	88⅞
2000 do	b10 103⅞	200 do	88⅞
300 do	103⅞	200 do	88⅞
100 do	103⅞	200 do	88⅞
100 Quaker H. M. Co.	12⅞	100 do	b10 112
100 do	12⅞	400 Clevel. & Tol. R.	136⅞
100 do	12⅞	100 do	136⅞
100 do	12	200 do	b10 137
100 Mar. Min. Co.	20⅞	100 do	b10 137
1100 do	20⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. L. R.	143
100 do	20⅞	100 do	s10 143
400 do	20⅞	50 Ill. & P. Du C.	87
500 N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅞	100 do	87⅞
50 do	b30 122⅞	5 P., Ft. W. & C.	87⅞
50 do	122⅞	100 do	88
400 do	122⅞	200 do	b10 88⅞
200 Erie R.	101⅞	200 do	88⅞
700 do	b3 101⅞	200 do	b10 88⅞
600 do	b30 101⅞	300 do	88⅞
200 do	b30 101⅞	200 do	88⅞
200 do	b10 101⅞	50 do	b30 88
200 do	101⅞	100 do	88⅞
400 Erie Railway Pr.	101⅞	200 Alt. & T. H. Pr.	77
5 do	101⅞	100 do	77⅞
400 Hud. R. R.	143⅞	100 do	b30 79
100 do	143⅞	200 Chi. & N. W.	46⅞
100 do	143⅞	100 do	b15 46
100 do	b30 143	100 do	46
400 do	b10 143⅞	500 Clevel. & P. R.	112⅞
400 do	143⅞	100 do	b10 114
1000 do	143⅞	100 Ft., Ft. W. & Chi.	88⅞
100 Chic. & N. W.	46⅞	100 do	88⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s '81 Cp.	107	100 Reading R.	116
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Cou.	103⅞	300 do	116⅞
2,000 do	103⅞	400 do	b10 116⅞
5,000 Treas. 7-3-10 p. c. Notes, Oct. & Apr.	107⅞	200 do	b10 116⅞
100 Cum. Coal Pref.	31⅞	100 Mich. Cen.	132⅞
100 do	31⅞	200 do	133⅞
100 Quickst. M. Co.	49	50 A. & T. H. R. R. Pr.	80
40 Pac. M. S. Co.	325	400 M. S. & N. I. R.	22⅞
700 N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅞	500 do	22
400 do	123	100 do	b10 22⅞
200 Erie R.	b10 101⅞	600 do	22⅞
100 do	101⅞	600 do	22⅞
100 do	b5 101⅞	200 do	22⅞
1000 do	101⅞	500 do	22⅞
1100 do	b3 101⅞	400 M., Sc. & N. L.	22
200 Harlem R.	103⅞	100 do	22⅞
200 do	103⅞	100 do	22⅞
100 do	103⅞	100 do	22⅞
100 do	b3 103⅞	200 do	22⅞
100 do	103	100 do	22⅞
1000 do	103	100 Ill. Cen. R. S.	120
200 Reading R.	116⅞	100 do	120
100 do	116⅞	100 do	120
100 do	116⅞	100 do	120
200 do	116⅞	100 Michigan M. Co.	20⅞
200 do	116⅞	100 do	21
200 do	116⅞	200 do	21
200 do	116⅞	100

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.
THE GOLD PEN.—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.
HORTON'S GOLD PENS.
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—selecting the same according to description, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 50 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 75 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 87½ cents, the Diamond Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Diamond Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmine Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.

HORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The numbers "4," "Medium," "Number," and "Quality," engraved on the Gold pens, mean, that the pens are warranted for six months, except against accidents.

The Numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4, the size most used by Merchants, Clerks, Students, &c.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are Raw polished; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The answer keeps the re-distillers of the street and Kyles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $2 25 in No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 2 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 50 in No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 in No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 50 in No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $4 in No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $4 50 in No. 6 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 7 Pen, 2d quality.
For $5 in No. 7 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 8 Pen, 2d quality.
For $5 50 in No. 8 Pen, 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $3 50 in No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 2 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 75 in No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $4 in No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality.
For $4 50 in No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality.
For $5 in No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $5 50 in No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.
For $6 in No. 7 Pen, 1st quality.
For $6 50 in No. 8 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED BOXES-HOLDERS.

For $4 50 in No. 4 Pen; for $5 25 in No. 5 Pen; for $6 75 in No. 6 Pen; for $8 50 in No. 7 Pen.
For $4 50 in No. 4 Pen; for $5 25 in No. 5 Pen; and for $6 in No. 6 Pen.

The "Gold Quality" are selected from the very best Irid-pointed Pens, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold without the Iridosmine Points which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by any other Manufacturer.

The "3d Quality" is intended to be equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities to any true counterfeits of any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, relying on assuming his New and Patented Model, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, even by the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the number and the quality of the Pens desired.

Remit in any safe way at your risk; and in all cases send your letters or packages by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (enclosing the money), in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will present a Gold Pen.

Parties sending Gold or Silver, will be charged the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 12 per cent will be allowed on a sum of $12, of 15 per cent on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. HORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Sealed and Printed, Silver Plated, &c., at A. Bradley's, 308 Broadway, up Duane-St. For Business by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, for black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by stationery generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, OLD BLANK BOOKS and PAPER by the pound, written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c. &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 32 Ann-st.

ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A SIX-Inch power steam engine and boiler, boiler front, gauge, grate bars, &c., stored at Unionville, L. I. Greenpoint, Newtown and Jamaica Railroad runs regularly through the village several times every day. Inquire of A. & T. F. HEGEMAN, at Unionville.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 12 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J., are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with Bolts, Nuts, hemp, tow, cotton, rope machinery, &c.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., OPERATING and Consulting Surgeon, No. 478 6th-av. Office hours from 9 to 2, 3 to 5, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the Institute at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

NOTICE.—PERSONS HAVING LADDERS REPAIRED at KELLY'S yard, are requested to call for them, as the business is going to close. Stock and fixtures for sale.

CALORIC ENGINE WANTED—EQUAL TO Cross' other Maker—No. 4 Rutgers-st., Room No. 2, Another-st., over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FOR ONE OR TWO MONTHS, a room and a private table for a gentleman and his wife, two children, (seven and nine years old,) two young gentlemen attending school; the gentlemen must be in first or second floors; two other bedrooms may be in third. The location must be above 8th and below 42d-st., and between 4th and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 2,080 New-York Post-office, stating terms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman may be had with a private family residing near Wallabout ferry, having a large well-furnished room and closet, hair gas, &c. Address H., Box No. 1,456 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, bath room, &c., on second floor, without board, for a single gentleman; a private family preferred; location between 34 and 42d, ave. 10th and 8th sts. Address Box No. 192 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, FEB. 2, 1864.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating United States 6-per-cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. 11,749, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1860, and issued to B. Sherrill & Co., or order; the same was lost on the way or mislaid in transmission to the Upton Bank of Leander for Manor House, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOUND—AT THE HOBOKEN FERRY—A LADY'S WALLET, containing a sum of money. The owner can have it by calling at No. 32 West 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE ADVERTISER IS ACQUAINTED with a refined and educated lady, not old, who desires a position as housekeeper in first-class hotel; is genuinely competent; or of the same position to a gentleman's family, with children and without a wife; would go to Philadelphia or Washington City. Responses will equip to the proprietor of the New-York Herald, in the future, for ten days. City references.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City references from her last place. Call at No. 128 5th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Scotch Protestant young woman, with good City references, wants a situation as above; needed work and does it neatly. Call at No. 19 7th-st., near 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as above, by a girl 22 first-class, referred; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 125 1st-st., Gramercy Park.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman may be had with a private family residing near Wallabout ferry, having a large well-furnished room and closet, hair gas, &c. Address H., Box No. 1,456 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, bath room, &c., on second floor, without board, for a single gentleman; a private family preferred; location between 34 and 42d, ave. 10th and 8th sts. Address Box No. 192 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, FEB. 2, 1864.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating United States 6-per-cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. 11,749, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1860, and issued to B. Sherrill & Co., or order; the same was lost on the way or mislaid in transmission to the Upton Bank of Leander for Manor House, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOUND—AT THE HOBOKEN FERRY—A LADY'S WALLET, containing a sum of money. The owner can have it by calling at No. 32 West 26th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE ADVERTISER IS ACQUAINTED with a refined and educated lady, not old, who desires a position as housekeeper in first-class hotel; is genuinely competent; or of the same position to a gentleman's family, with children and without a wife; would go to Philadelphia or Washington City. Responses will equip to the proprietor of the New-York Herald, in the future, for ten days. City references.

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AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Scotch Protestant young woman, with good City references, wants a situation as above; needed work and does it neatly. Call at No. 19 7th-st., near 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as above, by a girl 22 first-class, referred; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 125 1st-st., Gramercy Park.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A German, married woman, with full knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, hotbeds, and who can furnish the best of recommendation; can be had at once or on the 1st of April. Address F. N. M., care of A. Huhne, M. D., Rondout, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, as gardener by a Scotchman, who has first-class references and thoroughly understands his business, both under glass and in the open air; has a wife, but not family. Only those having glasshouses need apply. Apply for W. C., at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a Scotchman; who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of hot and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, &c. For further particulars, call or address GARDENER, at A. Reid's seed-store, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

AS COOPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as cooper or light porter, by an experienced man, lately from the old country, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 256 Broadway.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a salesman, in a produce house, by a competent young man, who can give good references. Address SALESMAN, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 256 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, as gardener; understands perfectly the management of a greenhouse, vegetable garden and orchard; good reference from last place. Call at A. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., for J. M.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY MARCH 4 OR sooner, by a Scotchman, an engagement as head gardener; good manager on a first-class place; references the very best; none but a first-class place accepted. Address SUPERINTENDENT, Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a Protestant single man; has lived over five years in some of his situations in this City; can give good reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. A note addressed to B. R., Box No. 207 Times Office, for two days, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a man of long experience in this City, as coachman, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages; the very best of City references. Call on or address R. D., No. 19 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a native of England; good City references; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address W. W., care of Mr. Walker, harnessmaker, corner 26th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and is a good driver, and would keep things in good style; good references given. Address W., Box No. 595 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City; can be seen at No. 400 Broadway, or address COACHMAN to the above place.

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED.—AN IMPORTING house wants a salesman familiar with British, French and German dry goods and silks, and who has had experience with buyers. To a competent man a liberal salary will be given. Address, with references as to ability and character, which will be confidential, to Box 947 Post office.

MATRON WANTED—IN A PROTESTANT asylum in the vicinity of New-York. A person (with or without a husband) of strictly religious principles, experience with children and in housekeeping, may address Box No. 323 New-York Post-office, with name and reference.

WANTED—A SWISS PROTESTANT WOMAN, OF about 30 years of age; she must be a good hairdresser and thorough seamstress; good wages will be paid. Apply for two days, at the French Institute of L. C. GAILLARD, No. 180 East 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN TO travel and take orders for a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in horse-furnishing hardware. Traveling expenses paid by the employer. State referred to, salary. Address Box No. 226 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK, WITH A knowledge of books and accounts, at moderate salary. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating salary required and references, Box No. 2,316 Post-office, for two days.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE IN PARK-place, a lad from the age of 15 to 17, of good address, to do bank business, &c. Address Box No. 2,612 Post-office, with real name.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK IN A LAW office; to be conversant with the usual business; a fair salary will be paid. Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SPINNERS AND WEAVERS WANTED—At the Cantoon Woolen Mill, Lodi, N. Y. Apply at the Mill or to SAML. HANNA, No. 4 College-place, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener; one who can take charge of a horse and wagon and make himself generally useful. Apply to DORAS L. STONE, No. 46 Wall-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,521 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands operating a Singer's Sewing-machine for heavy work. Address E. R., Box 2,003 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—AT GORDON, BOWDOIN, & WARREN'S, No. 300½ Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A GARDENER. APPLY TO MR. BROWN, No. 155 Bowery.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEDGE & Co., Auctioneers.

A WELL KNOWN AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, belonging to a distinguished collector of a Baltimore man now in Europe.

HENRY H. LEDGE & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS OF FRIDAY, 12th, and SATURDAY, 13th February, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Dumesday Gallery, No. 448 Broadway, next door below Messrs. Sidney & Co.'s store. This valuable collection contains choice examples of the Works of Old Masters, accumulated in this collection; it would be difficult to find their equals. Many of these were purchased directly from the artists, without limit as to cost; others represent out of the FRENCH and FLEMISH EXHIBITION, and often the CHOICEST WORKS by the respective artists—especially numerous and excellent in the FRENCH SCHOOL. We append a few of the most prominent names, viz.:

E. Frere,	Picket,	Rousseau,
Marin,	Thayer,	Duubigny,
Clement,	Lambinet,	Montfallet,
Chavet,	Billotte,	Seignac,
Devergne,	Fabrels,	Zeim,
Lamoille,	Theo. Frere,	Lemasle,
Rentier,	Savasta,	Tavernier,

GERMAN AND BELGIAN SCHOOLS.

A. Achenbach,	Hubner,	Gillies,
Meyer of Bremen,	De Brackeleer,	Linnig,
Freyer,	Lackenwelz,	De Burgue,
E. Verschuyven,	Plettner,	Moeringer, &c.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL

is well continued by nearly every artist of eminence, viz.:

Church,	Lewis,	Cole,
Kensett,	E. Johnson,	Casilear,
Durand,	Bouton,	Gifford,
Cropsey,	H. P. Gray,	W. T. Richards,
Hill,	Hart,	Hubbard,
Shattuck,	Brennan,	W. Hart,
Richard, N.	Hayes,	Gignoux,
Smith,	Lazar,	Coleman,

and others.

Also the largest and best picture painted in Paris by Mary, the celebrated American artist, "The Women of Babylon."

FINE WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

Brown,	Guillemin,	Bailey,
Gaverni,	Duverger,	Bentley,
Bellecour,	Fichel,	Willis,
David,	Lamoit,	Wendemann,
Verreaux,	Lagrasse,	Mahlig,
Marchi,	Bouvier,	Hue,

A choice lot of framed ENGRAVINGS, many of which are proofs of celebrated works, entitled BROWNIE, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be ready and the works on view, day and evening, for one week before the sale, at the rooms.

AUCTION SALES

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., the recent contents of a family about to leave, in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, in hair-cloth; French plate pier-mirror, rosewood six-octave piano-forte, rosewood center-table, marble-top walnut arm and invalid chairs, in leather; mahogany dining-tables, secretary bookcase, mahogany and cane chairs, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, palliasses, hair and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, damask and lace curtains, mantel-clock, marble vases, all the gas chandeliers, brackets and fixtures, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

No. 6 Fine-st., near Broadway.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c., at auction and at private sale.

Sales of furniture at residences and out-door sales on the most favorable terms.

A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Fine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,
ON SOUTH AND BROAD STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building), N. Y., by order of the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange:

South-st.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, known as No. 15 South-st., northeast corner of Broad-st., being 26 feet 8 inches, front and rear, 58 feet 3 inches on Broad-st., and 96 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, more or less.

Also, the lot of ground with the five-story brick building thereon, known as No. 17 South-st., between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, being 26 feet front and rear, 52 feet 2 inches on one side, and 19 feet 10 inches on the other, more or less.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $35,000, having two years to run from May 1, 1864.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Fine-st., or of the Committee of Trustees: David Dows, No. 30 South-st.; Jacob R. Nevins, No. 11 South-st., and Josiah M. Fiske, No. 15 South-st. This property will positively be sold this day.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ANTONIA, consisting of

BRANDIES,
WINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
CALIPASHES,
SAWS
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
QUININES,
TENTS,
&c.

R. BURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTER-MASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by 17 and 18th and Eye and G sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of

SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c.,

deemed unserviceable.

The purchasers will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. E. BURR, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WALKER AND WHITE STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings.

WALKER-ST.—The valuable two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 9 Walker-st., near West Broadway; lot 22x100 feet.

WHITE-ST.—The three-story and finished attic brick house and lot No. 20 White-st., north side, between Church-st. and West Broadway. The house has independent walls, and two-story brick tea-room in the rear; lot 25x100 feet.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Fine-st.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock P. M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 27 cwt., known as "gradual-increase," viz.:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the price to be paid down on the day of sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.

At public auction, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble-top tables, mantel-clocks, marble vases, all the gas chandeliers, brackets and fixtures, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

By JOSEPH HERMAN.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6,

at 10 o'clock A. M., in the store No. 247 Court-st., corner of Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

A general assortment of house-furnishing goods, builders' hardware, willow, tin and ironware, &c., &c.

Catalogues at the store, comprising about 500 lots.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON, GREENWICH, AND NORTH MOORE STS., SUITABLE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Albert A. Martin, Esq., executor of the estate of John B. Martin, deceased:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The lot of ground, with two-story and attic brick house, 14 feet 6 inches front, and adjoining the corner Desbrosses-st. House 25 by about 40 feet. Lot 25 by 80 feet.

GREENWICH-ST.—The lot of ground, with the four-story brick building thereon, No. 490 Greenwich-st., adjoining above immediately on the rear. House 25 by about 44 feet. Lot 25 by 80 feet.

The above is very desirable for business purposes, being one block only from the river and the ferry to Jersey City, and having front on two streets, with large depth of lot.

NORTH MOORE-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 81 North Moore-st., north side, near Washington-st. House 22 by about 35 feet. Lot 22 by 99 feet.

Sixty-per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years if desired.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Fine-st.

HENRY H. LEDGE & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEDGE & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 1st M½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 22 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, viz.: Velvet carpets, carved oak suite in Morocco, rosewood suite in crimson and gold, brocatelle suite, rosewood and black walnut chamber suits, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, rockers and lounges, black walnut bookcases, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, kitchen furniture, &c.

Also, two rosewood pianos, oil-paintings; also, a lot of crockery, finely cut, and would call attention to the same.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AND FIRE PROPERTY

In the Third Ward for sale.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell under decree in partition, on the 8th of FEBRUARY, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The valuable lots and stores Nos. 312, 320 and 322 Washington-st., Nos. 66, 68, 71, 73, 75, 77, 97, 101 and 103 Barclay-st., and Nos. 146, 148 and 150 West-st.

Also, the valuable pier and wharf property, No. 36 North River, now under lease and used for the Hoboken Ferry and other purposes.

Maps at No. 3 Fine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON Grand-st. and East Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GRAND-ST.—The valuable house and lot with store, No. 416 Grand-st. Order of Clinton and Attorney sts.; lot 22x104 feet; store occupied as a hardware store.

EAST BROADWAY.—The valuable 2-story brick house and lot, No. 162 East Broadway, between Market and Pike sts.; lot 20x95 feet; three-story in all the improvements.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Fine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the balance of the cargo of the prize-state Alacrity, consisting of about 1,000 bale of Boots.

E. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, FEB. 5, AT 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the Palace Park House, corner of 6th-av. and 30th-st., comprising the furniture of over 100 rooms, viz.: marble-top carved bedsteads, rosewood chamber suites, walnut and pillow, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, fire-proof safe, office furniture, &c., &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WHITE AND PEARL-STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. E. WILKINS & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WHITE-ST.—The 2-story brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of White-st., a short distance east of Broadway, being 22 feet in width by 121 feet 6 inches in depth.

PEARL-ST.—The brick store and lot, situate on the northwesterly side of Pearl-st., between Beekman and Ferry sts., and known as No. 204; lot 22 by 82 feet 11 inches.

Maps, &c., at No. 19 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

6th-AV.—3-story English basement, brown stone.

ALSO,

5th-AV.—3-story high stoop, brown stone, with stable. Extra size lot.

ALSO,

MADISON-AV.—4-story brown stone front, near 31st-st.

ALSO,

5th-ST., NEAR 6th-AV.—3-story brown stone, extra size.

ALSO,

21st-st., NEAR BROADWAY—3-story Philadelphia basement, brown stone.

ALSO,

8TH-ST., BETWEEN 2ND AND 3RD AVS.—4-story brown stone, extra size, and in perfect order.

ALSO,

30TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, full-sized lot.

ALSO,

Houses and lots on 20th-st., 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th sts., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

ALSO,

A number of other desirable houses and lots in desirable locations.

For further particulars apply to

ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—44 LOTS ON Brooklyn and Hudson avs., and Dean and Bergen sts.

Also, 8 lots on Dean-st., near Schenectady-av.

Also, 3 two-story and one one-story frame houses on Hunter-st., near Gates-av., with lots adjoining if desired.

Also, 4 new frame cottage houses on Herkimer-st., near Schenectady-av.

Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys at Law, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 138 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 209 and 210 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 129 Broadway, of JAMES FRYER.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Fine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand, Delancey, South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 300 feet, with wharf 150 feet front, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return dock of 110 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground; it is well calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 49 1st-st., opposite.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION OF OUR readers to the large and important sale of valuable business property on Saturday, Feb. 6, Greenwich, South, Broad, White, Walker, North Moore and Grand sts. and East Broadway, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-MORROW, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. A portion of the above is sold by order of the court and several executors. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Fine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 147 WEST 26th-st.; the ground is 50 by 100 feet; two large buildings thereon, making it very desirable for manufacturing purposes; a 25 horse-power steam boiler, shafting and gearing, with the foundery appurtenances, will be sold if applied for soon. All will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of LYMAN TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; if the property is not sold by the 1st of May it will then be rented.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A GOOD-SIZED and well-finished frame house, nearly new, with two, four or more lots of ground on Willoughby-av., near Yates-av. Also, two lots on Willoughby-av., near Broughby-av. and Yates-av., and S. E. corner of Yates-av. and Hart-st. Also, a house, with stable, and twelve lots of ground on S. W. corner of Ko Kalb and Throop avs. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO OWNERS OF DWELLING-HOUSES.—HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers for several first and medium-class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible parties a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a first-class dwelling-house, north side, between 5th and 7th ave., and possession, if possible, within six weeks.

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Nos. 79 and 81 East 21st-st., $7,000; Nos. 23 1st-st., $4,000; No. 69 1st-st., $5,000; Nos. 158 and 160 East Houston-st., $8,000; No. 15 Columbia-st., $3,000; No. 440 4th-st., $7,000; Nos. 237 and 239 Delancey-st., $22,000, dwellings front, shops on rear, $16,000; No. 249 Broome-st., $7,000; No. 31 Delancey-st., $10,000, on favorable terms. Apply from 12 to 2 to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 183 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE STONE-FRONT house in 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, one stone-front in 23d-st., near 3d-av.; both modern. Also, one in Williamsburgh, South 10th-st., and one in 54-st., next to South 10th; stone basements, Philadelphia brick fronts. Terms easy. Apply to GEORGE C. GODDARD, No. 17 William-st., New-York.

BROWN-STONE AND FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—on 11th, 17th, 22d, 30th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 43d, 45th, 46th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $6,000 to $20,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th Avs., some with stables, prices from $40,000 to $100,000.

E. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 66 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE TWO STORY frame dwelling, with spacious attic, basement, wing and garden, in Amity-st., Flushing, L. I. Are situated from the depot and about an hour from the City Hall; a well-built and convenient house. Price $5,500.

G. C. HALSTED, No. 62 Murray-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH brown-stoop house on 23d-st., between 2d and 3d ave., a

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP; MAZEPPA; OR, THE FIERY UNTAMED STEED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COUSIN SOSIAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 663 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (opposite New-York Hotel)—GRAND CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TANNHEUSER.

NIBLO'S SALOON—MARIANA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—I DUE FOSCARI.

WALLACK'S—BOUCICAULT—CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of a further destruction of rebel saltworks in Florida. At a point ten miles above St. Andrew's, ninety additional works were destroyed by our troops, and the rebels of their own accord destroyed two hundred more.

A telegram from Halifax, N. S., announces the arrival there of the notorious Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, and a number of rebel officers who had escaped from Johnson's Island. The *Chesapeake* case had again come up before the Admiralty Court, but nothing definite was done, and the court adjourned to this morning, when it is expected that the vessel will be given up to her owners.

A dispatch from the Army of the Potomac states that the reports of the large arrivals of rebel deserters in that army have been considerably exaggerated. The arrivals in our lines now are about a dozen per day. At this rate it will take about ten years for LEE's whole army to come in.

The blockade-runners seem to fare badly at all points on the coast. On the 18th of January the gunboat *Stars and Stripes* captured the steamer *Laura*, in St. Mark's Bay, Fla., laden with merchandise and cigars. On the 14th ult., the supply steamer *Union* captured the steamer *Mayflower*, south of Tampa Bay, laden with cotton.

FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the *Jura* at Portland last evening gets us in possession of one day's later advices from Europe than those received on Wednesday by the *America*. The Dano-German disturbance had assumed a less warlike phase, Denmark, it was rumored, had consented to the temporary suspension of the November Constitution, and thus the dispute was again brought within the pale of negotiation. Meanwhile the Austro-Prussian troops were getting ready to occupy Schleswig. The other news by this arrival is not of great general interest. A report had reached England of the pirate *Alabama* being at Singapore on the 22d of December. The plan of disposing of the steamship *Great Eastern* by lottery had fallen through, and Capt. PATON, her former Commander, had caused the vessel's arrest on a claim for £2,000.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a number of unimportant bills were introduced, when the bill for equalizing the pay of troops was taken up and discussed; but without reaching any conclusion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Revenue Bill. After rejecting several amendments to reduce the tax on spirits, the bill was passed as it came from the Finance Committee. The clause taxing spirits on hand is stricken out. The Senate then adjourned until Monday next.

In the House yesterday, the Committee of Ways and Means reported the Fortification Bill, making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repair of certain fortifications. The Committee on Pensions was instructed to report upon the expediency of giving bounty lands to soldiers in the present war who may be or have been honorably discharged in this war. A motion of Mr. A. W. CLARK, of this State, to print ten thousand additional copies of the diplomatic correspondence, caused a spicy discussion, in consequence of an attempt on the part of the opposition to hitch on an amendment to print a further number of Gen. McCLELLAN'S report. The resolution, as introduced, passed by yeas 118, nays 17. The House then took up the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act, and after brief discussion, the majority desired to press it to a vote, but the opposition at once resorted to filibustering motions, and so occupied the House until time for the adjournment.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the only important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing the additional expenditure of $4,000,000 for raising volunteers, and legalizing the Bounty and Riot Ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of New-York.

In the Assembly, a bill was reported providing for the payment of a State bounty to volunteers. The annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor on the Canals was presented.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. SEYMOUR has written a letter to T. BOOSEVELT, Esq., of the Union League of this City, with reference to the reception of returning regiments of veteran volunteers, in which he says that the proposition has his cordial sympathies, and he trusts that all the civil authorities and military officers of the State will heartily coöperate with the club in the object.

Considerable interest has been elicited within the last few days by the fact that a family, consisting of five persons, residing at No. 45 Elizabeth-street, have been accidentally poisoned by eating ham in a raw state. A daughter, aged two years, has died from the effects, and the father, mother and one other member of the family are now seriously ill. An inquest was held yesterday on the body of deceased, when much medical testimony was given. The conclusion was that the girl came to her death from eating ham, which was filled with insects so minute that they could not be discovered with the naked eye. The ham seemed looked fine, and it was only when a microscope was used that the animalcule could be seen.

The case of Ex-Senator JONES against Secretary SEWARD for false imprisonment, was yesterday argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal from the order of Justice CLERKE denying the motion to remove the case to the United States Courts. Decision was reserved.

For want of a quorum the Board of Councilmen transacted no business yesterday, except to adjourn to 1 o'clock P. M. on next Monday.

A private letter from Beaufort, N. C., of Jan. 30, says that deserters, recently from Wilmington, give the particulars of several rebel vessels designed for the defence of that place. The rebel ship *Arctic*, a receiving-ship, having a crew of 250 men, commanded by Capt. PEMBERTON; the iron-clad ram *North Carolina*, Capt. MOORE, with a battery of four guns, two 7-inch rifled, and two 6-inch smooth-bore; the iron-clad ram *Raleigh*, Capt. WHITEHEAD, with a battery of four guns, two 11-inch rifled, and two 6-inch shell guns—this iron-clad having a crew of 145 men. There are also two tugs of 20 tons each, having on board a 6-pounder howitzer, and torpedoes in front; three launches, with 6-pounder howitzers for harbor defence, and the flagship *Gaddis*, with a 12-pounder. The river is obstructed by piling and heavy timbers five miles below the city. There are 5,000 troops in the fortifications about the city.

The quota of Connecticut under the call of the President for 300,000 volunteers, dated Oct. 17, 1863, was fixed at 5,432, which is increased by the call of Feb. 1, 2,621, making a total of 8,053. At the present time 4,477 have enlisted within the State, and about 2,850 veterans have reenlisted in the field, leaving about 1,726 men to be raised to complete the full quota under the consolidated call for 500,000 men.

The original draft of the first Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN, dated Sept. 22, 1862, has been presented to the Army Relief Bazaar of Albany. It is in the proper handwriting of Mr. LINCOLN, excepting two interlineations in pencil made by WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, and the formal heading and ending of the document, which are in the handwriting of the Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. It is written on one side of four half sheets of foolscap paper.

The Philadelphia papers publish a long series of documents in defence of Gen. McCALL and the Pennsylvania Reserves, whose conduct in some of the engagements on the Peninsula was impugned in Gen. McCLELLAN'S report.

Bishop DUGGAN, of Chicago, has followed the example of Bishop WOON, of Philadelphia, in denouncing the Fenian Brotherhood, and directing true Catholics to have nothing to do with the organization.

Mr. DONALD McKAY, the eminent shipbuilder, in a recent letter, institutes a comparison between the American and British navies, which is highly flattering to us. He states that the British class of steam frigates like the *Minnesota* have not greater armament, but superior power. That the Mersey frigate is 4,000 horse-power, has a boiler-room sixty-eight feet long, with thirty-two furnaces, and has made 13.29 miles an hour in Stokes' Bay. Our side-wheel steamers are much superior in point of speed to the British, as are our screw gunboats. A table is furnished, showing that the British vessels of the latter class have on trial trips made from 10 to 11.4 miles an hour, while ours have made from 12 to 12.25 an hour at sea.

Before leaving St. Louis for his new command, on Jan. 31, Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD had the pleasure of meeting, at the residence of his brother in that city, a number of his near relatives. There were present the General's father, Rev. JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Hospital Chaplain at Jefferson City, Missouri; three brothers of the General—Rev. J. V. SCHOFIELD, Pastor of the Third Baptist Church in St. Louis; Capt. G. W. SCHOFIELD, of the General's staff; and ELISHA SCHOFIELD; also, a sister, Miss EMMA SCHOFIELD, of Freeport, Illinois, and the wife and children of Gen. SCHOFIELD. The meeting was rendered peculiarly happy from the fact that these relatives had not met for a period of fourteen years. Mrs. C. WEEB, eldest sister of the General, who resides in Freeport, Illinois, was unable to be present, as well as two younger brothers who reside in Iowa. Gen. SCHOFIELD'S mother died in 1852.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* states that 8,000 deserters have been received within the lines of the Army of the Cumberland since Gen. THOMAS took command, and the writer of a letter from Knoxville to the same paper says that he has already administered the oath to 1,250.

Flour and *Wheat* were in less demand yesterday, and closed heavily. A brisk speculative inquiry prevailed for Corn, which was dearer. Provisions, Whisky, Lathe, Leather and Seeds were in more request. Hay, Hides, Fruit, Fish, Oils, Spices and Wool were lightly dealt in. Groceries, Tallow and Petroleum were less active. Cotton was in fair demand at buoyant rates. The freight market was dull and heavy.

The price of Gold was a fraction easier yesterday. Money in good supply at 7 ⅌ cent. Government Stocks firm and the Railway speculation very buoyant at the close of the day.

The Enrollment Law—The Folly of the Lower House.

The action of the House of Representatives in altering the Senate Enrollment Bill by reducing the commutation from four hundred to three hundred dollars, and by making that commutation exempt for three years instead of for the particular draft, is most extraordinary. Of what stuff are these men made that they are so insensible both to the necessities of the country and the lessons o experience?

President LINCOLN has just made a call for half a million men. He has been compelled to do it in order to meet the losses by the wear and tear of war, and for the expiration of terms of service, and in order also to counterbalance the heavy augmentation of the rebel armies by the last sweeping conscription of their Congress. There stands the necessity—as patent to every intelligent man as the sun above him. It is certain that our armies, already greatly weakened, will quickly experience a new reduction of strength, which will leave them almost disorganized. It is certain that the rebel Government is increasing its armies to the utmost extent possible, with the purpose of making a last desperate effort to recover its lost ground. It is certain that unless we take effectual means to raise great numbers promptly, the rebels will soon have a most formidable and dangerous advantage. Yet, in the very face of all this, the House insists upon means which have already been proved, by the practical test, utterly ineffectual to raise great numbers, or, indeed, any numbers promptly.

Vermont, Indiana, and perhaps Illinois, are the only States which have yet filled their quotas under the President's call for three hundred thousand nearly four months ago. Some of the States, indeed, have scarcely made more than a beginning in this work—the men they have raised hardly more than meeting the deficiencies in the two calls of 1862. Under the present system it will take them six months to make good the call of last October, and until next year at least to respond fully to the requisition just made, even if it could ever be done, which is very doubtful.

The causes of this great shortcoming are obvious enough. *Volunteering*, which was originally the sole source of supply, has lost nearly all the spirit which once gave it impulse. Unavoidably so. The duration of the war has taken away the novelty. The destructiveness of the war has taken away the fascination. The stimulus of the war upon industry has taken away the temptation of large bounties. The belief in the speedy end of the war has taken away the sense of necessity. Through the operation of these various influences recruiting is attended with ten times the difficulty now than it was two years ago. There is no such thing as removing them. They are inherent in the very laws of human nature. Public legislation cannot ignore them, or evade them. It has got to meet them, and overcome them, or else see our armies dwindle.

Plainly there are but two expedients against these influences. The first is a bounty system that shall irresistibly challenge men's cupidity. The second is the substitution for volunteering of outright and absolute compulsion.

As for the first of these resorts, we will not say that it is impracticable, but we will say that it will require a thousand times bolder set of men than sit in that House to attempt to carry it out on the scale that alone can be effective. Our Legislature, County Boards and City Governments, as appears from our war records, paid during 1863 *four* times larger sums for bounties than they did in either of the two years previous, and yet the number raised was not half so many as in either. The State of New-York is now considerably short of meeting the call of last October, purely and simply because a sufficiency of men will not respond to the very large bounties offered, even though these bounties are supplemented by a three and four hundred dollar bounty by the Federal Government, which had no existence in the early part of the war. Yet nobody will deny that New-York, at the very least, has done as well as the majority of the loyal States. It is possible that if the bounties are raised to three or four times their present amount, men will pour into our quota in time to fill it, so that it shall meet the new requisition of the President—and so of the other States. But in no public treasury, either National or State, is this money to be found. And no public body, either National or State, will venture to levy the crushing taxes that alone can raise it.

The alternative of a compulsory draft is the only available resort; but to be available, it must be applied in a new manner. Hitherto the compulsory process of the Enrollment Law has been almost as dead a failure. The whole number of *drafted men and substitutes* ever obtained in this State under that process has been but a trifle over *nine thousand*; and we have quite come up to the average of all the loyal States in that regard. The so-called compulsion has been scarcely better than a mockery, because eight or nine men out of ten, everywhere, escaped from it by paying their commutation of three hundred dollars, which relieved them not only from present compulsion, but from all personal liability whatever for three years. The Senate did something to remedy the evil, by raising the price of commutation, and by making it answer only to a single draft, thus diminishing the motive to pay it. The House *repeals these remedies, and insists upon the* present inefficiency of the law.

What does this mean? Does that body deliberately design to frustrate the call of the President for more men? Does it intend to pit our armies with inferior numbers against the enemy? Is it moved by pity to give the rebels a new chance in their extremity? Has it come to the conclusion that the war has lasted long enough? or to the other conclusion that it had better last a great while longer? Is it afraid of taking the responsibility of making the Enrollment Law stronger? Does it expect that it will best avoid all risk of offending the people by taking things easy and doing nothing? We confess our utter inability to find any satisfactory explanation of the conduct of the House on this subject. We find it equally hard to suspect that body of disloyalty, of ignorance, or of cowardice; and yet if the course is not in one of these, where is it?

The Way of Peace.

Solomon said long ago that though one should bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, his foolishness would not depart from him, and his words are just as true now as when they were uttered. The race of fools has not died out either, and, from present appearances, is not likely to. They have existed in good numbers throughout rebeldom from the first, but the pressure and tribulation of the mortar and pestle of civil war has divided them into two classes: the men who have learned from this bitter hard experience, and the men whose foolishness does not in the least depart from them. This latter class is largely composed of those men wise in their own conceit, whose case seemed to Solomon even more hopeless than that of the fool. These men are ever blinded to the actual state of affairs; ever looking for help in some quarter whence experience should have shown them there was no hope of help; ever expecting results which are entirely out of comparison with the means employed; ever expecting sunbeams from cucumbers.

As a distinguished specimen of this class we can point to the editor of the Atlanta *Confederacy*, who, though as he acknowledged he had had grave misgivings, is now in "sanguine spirits." His expectations are that the rebels will "defeat the next forward movement, preserve Georgia from invasion, and save the Confederacy."

And what is to be the result of this success of theirs? He states it very briefly: "The coming elections will go against LINCOLN—another party introduced to power, and then comes negotiation, and with negotiation comes peace."

Will this folly never be beaten out of these men? Will they never learn that it is no question of party in this matter; that no party could get into power which proposed to negotiate with the rebels, and that any tendency toward such negotiation would send the most popular man and the strongest party into oblivion irrecistibly? Congress resolved, by a vote of 112 to 16, not a month ago, "that it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet the rebellion, fight it and forever destroy it." And that resolve was made by men who knew themselves and knew the people, and whose purposes are too well defined, and whose determinations are too firmly set to be changed lightly. It would have to be the greatest political change that this country has ever seen which should send that majority out of power by the next elections and commit the reins of Government to the hands of men who adopt the views of that beggarly minority of twelve.

There is no way of peace in this direction. A defeat of our army in Georgia would not bring another party into power. Or if it should put other men in power, they would be of necessity men as firmly opposed to treating this rebellion in any other way than "to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it," as are our present leaders.

The true way of peace is to be found where such men as Gen. GARNETT are seeking it, in submission to the authority which they have defied, in acceptance of the principles of freedom, and in a hearty endeavor to reconstruct upon them the edifice which Slavery and rebellion have combined to overthrow—and the sooner the men of the South learn this, the sooner will they be relieved from the tribulation of war and famine. But if they will still hold fast to their folly, they must be crushed in the mortar of the rebellion.

The Last Move of Austria and Prussia.

The German question has lately taken a new and interesting phase. The leading Powers of Germany—Austria and Prussia—finding that the popular current is sweeping beyond them, have determined to lead it. They have parted from the Confederacy and the Diet, have called summarily upon Denmark to revoke the Constitution she has enforced over Schleswig, have waited two days for her ultimatum, and then begun the forwarding of troops from a point as distant as Vienna to Holstein and Schleswig. The forces of the secondary German Powers in the Duchies have already yielded the right of way to the powerful columns approaching, and by this time Austrian and Prussian regiments have, doubtless, passed the Eider, and the first blood has been spilt.

This sudden and vigorous move of the two monarchies—in striking contrast to their ordinary proceedings, whether in diplomacy or war—has come upon the popular party in Germany like a thunderbolt. The crusade which was about to put them and the minor States at the head of the great Confederacy, is suddenly left in the hands of the very Powers who have the least interest in it, and will be the most likely to bring it to an impotent conclusion. The House of Deputies in Berlin have felt this so keenly as to pass very strong resolutions against the action of the Prussian Government, condemning its separation from the Confederacy, and lamenting bitterly the present *position of their country in the* great question. The House of Lords, on the other hand, has, we believe, passed a resolution of confidence in the Government. The Prussian Deputies take the ground that the question is now transferred from its place as a purely German interest to a European question, and that intervention is now invited. Before, the German Confederacy, which had never been a party to the treaty of 1852, merely claimed that it was exercising a right of the Confederacy over one of its own provinces, and that no foreign power had any more concern in the struggle than, for instance, European States have in our own civil war. Now, however, two of the co-signers of the Treaty of London claim that Denmark has broken the conditions made to them individually, on the faith of which they resigned Schleswig to the Danish rule, and they now unite to punish her, and enforce German rights.

The other signers of the treaty are, of course, now called upon to declare their position, and, in some shape, they must "intervene." It is not improbable that Austria and Prussia, having satisfied the popular clamor and retained the leadership of Germany, may, after some little appearance of hostilities in Schleswig, be quite willing to accept friendly intervention. England is reported to have already called upon Denmark to revoke the obnoxious Constitution, which she has firmly refused to do. If this rumor be well-founded, England will evidently not enter into war with Austria and Prussia, when she thus tacitly admits that the opposite party has not fulfilled her pledges.

The tone of the British official press is also decidedly more peaceful, so that, from all present appearances, we may fairly conclude that the two German Powers and Denmark will be left to fight out their battles alone in the Duchies.

Undoubtedly, if the existence of the Danish Kingdom should seem threatened, both France and Great Britain might interfere even forcibly, but until that event, we incline to doubt any general European war. Germany, as usual, in any great crisis, falls by the hands of her friends. Divided on this question, she can have but little influence either on Denmark or on Europe. Again does the unity, so long hoped for, for which the best thinkers and truest friends of liberty in Germany have so patiently labored, fall to pieces by the hands of the Kings, and the struggle begun for a popular union is, perhaps, ended in a civil war.

THE REFUSAL TIDE OF REENLISTING VETERANS.—Our local columns this morning show that the refluent tide of our reenlisting veterans has already set in—several New-York regiments being now on their way back to the Army of the Potomac. These regiments have been home, enjoyed their thirty-five days' furlough among their friends, received the handsome bounties offered by the National, State and local authorities, and now return to take their places in the organizations to which they belong. By a judicious *timing* of the furloughs, it is so arranged that others arrive as these go back, and thus the important work of reorganization goes on without the army's being seriously depleted at any one time—a process analogous to the beautiful economy of nature, by which the human body successively undergoes waste and repair.

The number of veteran soldiers available for reënlistment is not as large as has been supposed—not exceeding, we believe, twenty thousand men, the others having still a considerable time to serve. The total number of reënlisting veterans will go to swell the deductions to be made from the 500,000 men called for by the President.

REENLISTMENT IN THE LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The report, which we publish in another column, of the trial of certain persons for conspiring to prevent the enforcement of the act of Congress in regard to a draft, contains matters of general interest. It was stated by sworn witnesses that a regular organization existed for the purpose of aiding the rebellion by secret movements in the North. It is said to have been called the "Golden Circle," and the names of sundry persons are mentioned as having belonged to it. We do not regard the testimony on this point as reliable, and, so far as names are concerned, we deem it wholly unworthy of credit. The general facts stated probably have at least a foundation in truth, and they present a condition of affairs which is certainly entitled to attention.

THE REVOLUTION IN FINANCES—ITS SUCCESS AND MEANING.

The Revolution in the Currency—The Public Debt—The Basis of Credit—The Increase of Property—The Diminution of Debts—The Increased Demand for Currency and Public Bonds.

THE BRIDGE, Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864.

I doubt whether Mr. Secretary CHASE would have taken the seals of office if he had been told that he must raise *fifteen hundred millions*, in two years, for the public service. What man bred, as he was, in the old ideas of finance, would not have been startled out of his proprieties by such an astounding proposition? Yet, he has done it, and can raise fifteen hundred millions more, just as easily. Not only that, but the country has three-fold the amount of paper currency it ever had before, and all kinds of business is transacted much easier than it was ever before, and at much less cost. Now these are startling facts in finance; but they are facts—and they demand an explanation, which the old theories of finance will not give. I hear it said, "Yes, everybody has got plenty of money, and things look prosperous; but, it is all fictitious; there will be a great crash by-and-by." Now, the basis of this financial condition is *not* fictitious, and whether there is a crash, or not, or the resumption of gold payments, will depend altogether upon how it is managed. If these persons would use their observation and reason, they would see that there is no analogy whatever between the increase of paper money now, and that inflation of bank paper and commercial debts, which caused the commercial revolution of 1818–20, of 1836–7, and of 1857–8. *They were all caused by an immense increase of* commercial debts and of irresponsible bank paper. *The precise contrary is the case now.* 1. The increase of paper is Government paper, which the people trust instead of bank paper, which they do not trust. The New-York *Economist*, a few days since, gave an illustration which is true, and just to the point. A merchant buying wool in Northern Ohio offered New-York bank notes, and the farmer refused and said he would take only greenbacks; another and another he tried with the same result, and *he was compelled to go to Cleveland and pay one-half per cent. premium for greenbacks before he could get his wool.* Such is the popular faith in Government money. 2. Again, this money is of uniform value throughout the country, and, therefore, saves the exchange. BENTON'S great object in trying to introduce gold was to do this very thing. But he was so ignorant of the whole subject that he never thought that *chips* were as good as gold if *you can pay your debts with them.* I have formerly given you the case of Dr. BOOTH, traveling from Tripoli to Timbuctoo, as a perfect illustration of this subject. At a certain point he was obliged to exchange hard silver dollars for strings of shells; but those shells paid for what he wanted, though not quite so convenient. In this case, we have gained in convenience; for we never had a currency near as convenient as Government notes. 3. These Government notes are a *legal tender*, and consequently do pay your debts, precisely as if they were gold. Here, then, we have *three qualities* which no bank note ever issued had, viz.: universal faith, uniformity of value and a legal tender. We see, then, that what is called the inflation of paper money has no analogy whatever to those inflations of bank paper or commercial credits which caused commercial convulsions in former periods. Again, there is another feature of the case totally different from anything we have heretofore seen. It is the *constant diminution of debts.* In all the commercial convulsions of this country, the rapid increase of commercial and private debts has been the main difficulty. I assert now, without any fear of contradiction from intelligent bankers, that since the war began, private and commercial debts have greatly diminished. Formerly, immense disasters came from the increase of debts in the South and West. The war cut off the entire debt of the South. The madmen there thought that would be a great blow at the North. Undoubtedly, it injured many merchants and straightened their means, but I am willing to appeal to them, whether their business is not on a much better and firmer foundation? In the Valley of the Ohio, I affirm that the whole mass of debt is diminished *by full one-third.* There never was a time when the people were so much out of debt; and remember that this is in the midst of what is called an inflated currency. Now, what is the *cause* of this increased confidence in the national currency? Why is it that in all the gold speculations (and they are almost wholly speculations) nobody wants confidence in the national currency? Nobody thinks it too large. Business does not show it to be too large. The thing is very simple. The sole value of any *representative* article, in cash, is *what lies behind it.* When the Ohio Life and Trust Company failed, in Cincinnati, men who had deposits there, rushed in to get their money, and there was no money of any sort. But the cashier said, "Here is a mortgage on land," and Mr. SMITH took that, and counted it no loss. Why? Because he knew that a mortgage on a fat farm, at half its value, was just as good as money. Behind the Government currency—behind the Bonds—*lies the vast property of this nation.* Is it the property which existed ten years ago only? Not at all. It is double that to-day. Is it the property of to-day only? No, it is the property of the next hundred years, when *that property will be ten-fold, and this nation counting hundreds of millions.* Why, Sir, the industry of this people has accumulated double the cost of the war during the war. The people know this. They know that the credit of this nation rests in *their own right arm*; and they trust the grace of God to give them power for their use and profit. Such facts as that have revolutionized financial as well as political ideas, and this nation has learned more of financial science and just political economy than all Europe knew. The true statesmen of Europe begin to acknowledge this. We have made a great convert in the South—Mr. DE BOW (of *De Bow's Review*,) one of the hottest and ablest of Southern champions. Oh! it was a great day, Sir, when this nation rose from the moral sting of slavery, to recognize that there is nothing really great but Truth and Justice. Sir, there are hopes for us; hopes that, in spite of our vanity and our immoralities, we shall yet realize all that patriots and Christians have longed for!

In regard to the volume of currency which a community or country requires, no rule exists, or ever can exist, for it depends on the number of people, the amount of commodities, the frequency of sales, the amount of debts and the degree of enterprise, each of these elements being measurable by no known standard. But one thing is certain, that with *six hundred millions of currency*, (which we really have in one form or another,) we do not find any excess of money compared with the demand. And if you analyze it, why should we? The metallic currency has gone out of use; the numbers of the people have increased, and, above all, cash payments, and the reduction of debts, have caused a much greater demand for money. Hence, our present currency is really no more than is needed. But, some will say, the currency is depreciated. To a small extent it is. But to nothing like that which many persons assert. Do you know, Sir, anything nearer a standard of value than a bushel of wheat? Is wheat any more in price now in the City of New-York than it has been repeatedly when paid for in gold? You point me to many articles which are higher. True. But every one has other reasons than the currency for being high. But the paper currency *is* depreciated to some extent—not half the premium on gold. The demands for foreign exchange and the payments of the tariff must necessarily create some difference. But the fact is palpable that the national currency is successful beyond any expectations of financiers either in Europe or America.

I will close with two observations on the investment in bonds: *First*—Those who buy Government Bonds, in any country, really buy annuities—that is, they buy an income. If then, the annuity, the income, is paid in gold, *it is practically the same as if the bond itself was paid in gold. Secondly*—In a country where capital was so largely invested in lands and fixed improvements, and yet is so advanced in commercial civilization as ours, there must come a time (and it has now come) when a much *larger proportion of personal transferable property* is desirable and necessary. Hence the great and rapid investment in railroad stocks, and hence the rapid absorption of Government Bonds. Of course this absorption is not unlimited; but it will, beyond doubt, continue long enough for this war. We shall become so much *superior to Europe, in the art of finance, as we* are in the science of politics.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Fine Arts.

The artists of the Studio Building gave another of their pleasant receptions at the Tenth-street establishment last night. The attendance was, as usual, exceedingly full and brilliantly fashionable—the principal saloon, the various studios, and even the passages, being thronged with well-dressed patrons of art. Considering the rapid pecuniary success of these affairs, here and in Brooklyn, there was a creditable display of new pictures. In creating the necessity for novelties these social events serve a good purpose. They incite the artists to a degree of industry that they might not otherwise feel. Mr. BIERSTADT'S studio attracted much attention. It is, in fact, a museum of Indian curiosities, and is always one of the attractions of the Studio Building. It was peculiarly interesting on the present occasion, inasmuchas it exhibited some of the artist's recent sketches in California. There is a mine of new impressions in these valuable transcripts of nature. In the large saloon, Mr. BIERSTADT exhibited a remarkably fine landscape, with great marvellous mountains, and wild flashes of aerial light, and distant visions of feathery waterfalls and steaming masses of clouds hurtling through it. This and other works of Mr. BIERSTADT will add to the attractiveness of the Spring exhibition. Mr. GIFFORD has a large work in hand, suggested by his Summer's tour in the White Mountains. It is taken from the commencement of the descent of the Tip-top House, and is as bold in the foreground as it is comprehensive in perspective. The subject, at present, is only mapped out, but the practiced eye can already detect in it the indications of a vigorous production. Among the other artists who exhibited pictures, and attracted attention, were Mr. Church, Mr. Whittredge, Mr. McEntee, Mr. Dana, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Beard, Mr. Henry, (a little railway subject, hard in colors, but truthful and spirited,) Mr. de Haas, (an admirable marine piece,) Mr. Casilear, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Hart, Mr. Homer Martin, and others of the well-known personnel of the Tenth-street hive.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The experiment of a fourth regular night was made last night, with a degree of success that establishes at once the capacity of our public for a more liberal supply of opera than has been thought practicable or—as all events—desirable. Long before the performance commenced the box-office had sold out all its interest in the individual comfort of the audience, and exhibited the distress in the well-known banner inscribed "Standing room only." This result is ascribable to good management. Mr. MAZZULLI, with the wily tactics of a prudent General, reserved his greatest strength for the occasion. GOUNOD'S "Faust" would draw a crowded house on a far worse night than Thursday. It has, so far, only flushed the community with pleasure, and months will elapse ere the lingers are satiated with its sweets. The performance last night was in every respect enjoyable. All the artists were in excellent voice, and the choral and orchestral masses seemed to be animated by the warmth that resulted from the general success. "Faust" is too complete a work to gain much from incidental encores. Its success is genuine, and will, we think, be lasting, because it is based upon a broad and general impression. Nevertheless, there were demands for repetition, and general satisfaction at what was vouchsafed in that way. Mr. MAZZULLI may be congratulated on the complete acceptance of his Thursday evening experiment. With such a repertoire he can play not only four but six times a week, if he is so disposed.

To-night, VERDI'S opera of "I Due Foscari" will be given. On Saturday there will be a grand matinée—"Martha."

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company will perform WEBER'S "Tannhäuser" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. The cast is the same as in New-York. On Monday, Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S troupe commence a season of opera in Philadelphia, opening in BOSWELL'S amusing opera of the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

ENGLISH OPERA.—Mr. HARRISON'S company play WALLACE'S opera of "Maritana" at Niblo's Saloon to-night. On Wednesday last it achieved a decided success.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—"Camille's Husband" is having a great run at Barnum's Museum, and with the Tyrolean Whistler and the Prince of Comic Singers, Mr. Wm. E. HARRISON, is delighting immense audiences every afternoon and evening. Yet, we are assured from headquarters that it will not be played after this week, as another new drama is to be put upon the Museum boards next Monday. The huge Giants and Elfin Dwarfs still remain the wonder of all sight-seers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroyed by the enemy, have been repaired, and the transportation of passengers and freight over the whole line has been resumed.

THE MANCH CHUNK, PA., RIOTERS.

Sentences to the Death—A Military Commission Trying the Offenders—Curious "Revelations"—The Golden Circle—Anarchy in the Mining Districts.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, PENN., Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

A military commission has been convened here for the trial of the Mauch Chunk rioters of October last. The commission was convened by the following order:

> HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUE- }
> HANNA, CHAMBERSBURG, PENN., Jan. 19, 1864. }
> (Extract.)
>
> SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9.—3. A military commission is appointed to meet at Reading, Penn., at 10 o'clock on the 15th day of January, 1864, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for trial of such persons as may be brought before it.
>
> DETAIL.
>
> 1. Col. E. O. EVERSON, Tenth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers.
> 2. Capt. THOS. B. BANNA, Battery A, First New-York Artillery.
> 3. Capt. D. L. BRICKWEDE, Fourteenth Company First U. S. Invalid Corps.
> 4. Capt. H. LARNED JOHNSON, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, Judge Advocate.
>
> No other officers than those named can be assembled without injury to the service.
>
> By command of Major-Gen. COUCH.
> JNO. S. ROBILLIS, Assist. Adjt.-Gen.

The commission met on the 25th ult, and proceeded to the trial of PHILIP BENEHAN, on the following charges:

CHARGE 1.—Entering into, confederating and assisting in forming combinations to resist the execution of certain provisions of an Act of Congress, approved the 3d day of March, 1863, entitled "AN ACT for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c.

CHARGE 2.—The commission of acts of disloyalty against the Government of the United States, and publicly expressing sympathy for those in arms against said Government, and uttering disloyal sentiments and opinions, with the object and purpose of detesting and weakening the power of the Government in its efforts to suppress the unlawful rebellion now existing in the United States.

CHARGE 3.—For harboring, concealing and assisting deserters, and counseling and advising drafted men to absent themselves and evade their duty as soldiers.

The second charge, it will be noted, is nearly the same in that upon which VALLANDIGHAM was tried and convicted. There are eighteen specifications to the above charges, one of which will be sufficient to give you an idea of the character of the accused and the nature of the trials. It is as follows, viz.:

SPECIFICATION—That the said PHILIP BENEHAN, in furtherance of said combination and conspiracy alleged, and with the object and purpose aforesaid, as mentioned in the first above specification, did, in words substantially, declare and say, that they had been appointed a committee on the behalf of certain persons whose names are unknown, and that they came to give notice, and did give notice, to WILLIAM MILNES, J. B. McCREARY & Co., G. R. SMITH & Co., WILLIAM CARNER & Son, and others, operators engaged in the business of mining and getting out coal, from the mines of Ashmarsh, Yorktown, Jeanesville, Beaver Meadow, and at other places in the Counties of Carbon, Luzerne and Schuylkill, in the State of Pennsylvania, that these proprietors and persons who were mining and getting out coal, from said mines, must stop all their work and workings in said mines, and if the said proprietors did not stop the workings at said mines, they, or those whom they represented, would stop the works for them, as they were determined to put a stop to the war and prevent the Government of the United States from receiving any more coal for the purpose of carrying on the war.

Simon Wolcovich was called by the Judge-Advocate, who swore that he was induced to join a secret oath organization known as the "Go den Circle," who held their meetings at the house of Conrad Hoxs, (one of the prisoners,) near Hazleton. They were sworn to support "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was;" to aid each other in opposition to the draft, and in every possible way to weaken the efforts of the Administration of Lincoln to put down the Southerners. The witness exposed the secret work of the organization, as follows: The mode of entering a circle is by giving three raps at the door, when the guard will present himself and receive, in a whisper, the password—"Iwan" (or "Johan")—which will admit him into the room. He will then make a sign, whilst walking into, or across the room to his seat, by simply pressing the forefinger and thumb of the right hand together, keeping the arm in a natural position. Should the Government succeed in forcing a member into the army against his will, it is his duty to embrace the first opportunity to go on picket, and if within hailing distance of the "Confederate" picket, he will make the hailing sign by raising his hat three times. The "Confederate" picket, if a member of the Circle, will make the same sign and say "Hail." The member of the "Circle" will say "Ho," and the rebel picket will utter the first and last letters of Richmond, "R. D.," and the member of the "Circle" will repeat "Ho," and the rebel picket then says "Richmond," thus completing the countersign, and the next duty of the "Circle" man is to see to it that the enemy as a prisoner, to be taken to Richmond, and to be cared for during the war, or released on parole, so as to relieve him from active duty. According to instructions received by the witness when initiated, the leaders of the "Circle" are Gen. LEE, of the Confederate army, and Gen. McCLELLAN of the Union army, with several other Generals of both armies whose names the witness does not remember. The prisoner (BENEHAN) with his witness (WEIMRICH) and several others as a committee, went over to Audenried and notified J. B. McCREARY & Co., that they were required to stop the work in their mines; that the Government shall have no more coal for the navy; and that the manufacture of iron shall cease until the war is stopped. Mr. MURRAY, of the firm of J. B. McCREARY & Co., testified to this fact, and one of the prisoner's witnesses in cross-examination fully corroborated the principal witness as to the signs, passwords and objects of the "Golden Circle."

The prisoner offered several witnesses to prove his good character for loyalty. One of these was his brother-in-law, who said that his loyalty was above question, and to prove it he mentioned the fact that he voted for LINCOLN, and gave him (the witness) a Lincoln ticket. The witness, however, didn't know how the prisoner voted at the last election in Pennsylvania, whether for CURTIN or WOODWARD.

The testimony in the case was closed on Tuesday last, and a sentence pronounced by the commission, but by the rules regulating military courts, it cannot be made public until it is promulgated by Gen. COUCH. All else may be termed of the nature of the penalty of the crime, by referring to Sec. 26 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, which declares that any individual who may be convicted "shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or by both of said punishments."

Two more persons had their trial was MICHAEL O'DONNELL, who was arraigned on the same charges and specifications upon which the first prisoner was tried. The following is another of the specifications the prisoner was required to plead to:

SPECIFICATION 1.—In this, that the said MICHAEL O'DONNELL did, on or about the 1st day of October, 1863, unlawfully, confederate and combine with CHARLES SHARP, JAMES GAMBRILE, and many other disloyal persons, whose names are unknown, and form or unite with a secret oath association, commonly known and called by the name of "Buckshots," the object of which said organization was and is to resist the execution of the draft, and prevent persons being drafted under the provisions of said Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, from entering into military service of the United States. And the said MICHAEL O'DONNELL did advise and counsel resist and evade the execution, and advised and counseled others to resist and evade the execution of the said Act of Congress of March 3, 1863. This done at or near Banks Run, in Carbon County, Penn., on or about the 1st day of October last.

The prisoner, according to the evidence, attended a meeting on the mountain between Jeanesville and Hazleton, some time last June, for the purpose of adopting measures to resist the draft. Speeches were made by Howard WEIMRICH, (who was also President Of the "Golden Circle," and has since left for parts unknown,) and others. The tenor of the speeches were for the "support of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was"—to stand together in opposition to the draft, the Proclamation, and the nigger war."

Father LAMBERT, a priest residing in Hazleton, appeared in the meeting, made a speech, and ordered the men to disperse, yet a number of them remained, appointed a committee to enroll names to resist the draft, and to give all who refused to cooperate with them twenty-four hours' time to leave, or be killed.

In order to show the state of society resulting from these meetings and combinations, Capt. E. H. RAUCH, Deputy Provost Marshal, was called to the stand, who testified "that he looked in Mauch Chunk, and was Deputy Provost Marshal of the Eleventh District; that he found it extremely difficult to get any one to serve as enrolling officer in Banks Township, those to whom he applied alleging that no man dare venture to serve in enrolling or resist the draft by force." They (witnesses) succeeded in procuring an enrollment, but only an imperfect one. After the draft he was enabled to carry the nations on the drafted men by aid of a military force. Great difficulty was found in obtaining the names of individuals, as nearly all the people seemed to be banded together, and would not give the name of their nearest neighbor. Children from 12 to 14 years of age seemed any knowledge of the names of their parents, and when also asked knowing the names of their neighbors. The same difficulty in Hazle and Beaver Meadow was well pointed for the people, and signal guns were fired on the approach of the military.

Capt. RAUCH then detailed the circumstances of the visit to Jeanesville with a military force, where he was told there was a force organized to resist him. He searched several houses there and found a number of kind of arms. This excited state of feeling continued from June 1 until the middle of November, when the Ninth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers was ordered to the district. The witness also stated that the most quietly in the vicinity were very much alarmed, for any of them left or were absent, lest, on their return, they should find their houses burned, and the civil authorities unable to afford any protection. No taxes were collected, and the Clerk of the County Commissioners informs him that they could collect none. In the house and of Andrew Mack at 60 or 80 men met, armed with guns, and threatened to take Capt. RAUCH and Lieut. COLE from the county jail. The attempt to rescue the mob came from Banks township.

Capt. RAUCH then made these remarkable statements, in reply to questions from the Judge Advocate: He said:

"When I went to Mauch Chunk, serving the notices on drafted men, I met Mr. Smith, a resident of Yorktown, and coming down to Yorktown, which he had drawn to serve, they threatened him, which the drafted soldiers resented. We had taken him to good advantage, but did not state where we obtained it. When at Yorktown with the soldiers, serving notices, the men were halted in front of Mr. Shaw's store, while I and my assistants served the notices. Mr. ULRICH, clerk in Shaw's store, gave the soldiers some refreshments, and each one a plug of tobacco. When we had completed the work and were about returning, Mr. G. K. Shaw's wife strongly appealed to me to have the soldiers retained there, positive that they would all be murdered as soon as the soldiers left. Either that same day or the next morning, Mr. Shaw and his wife came to Mauch Chunk and returned the same day. *Mr. Smith was murdered, in his own house the night of his return from Mauch Chunk, and Mr. Ulrich was shot through the lungs.*

Capt. RAUCH also stated that the population was for the most part Irish, and that the majority of them were from Donegal, in Ireland.

THE RIOT AND THE PRICE OF COAL.

During the past Winter there has been a great deal of speculation throughout the country in regard to the extravagant price of coal, and it was recommended by the New-York papers that a public meeting should be called, which might take measures to investigate the cause of the high price of coal, and petition Congress to remove the duties on foreign importations.

The investigation before the commission has shown that in the whole coal region of Pennsylvania, lawlessness reigns supreme, the miners dictating to the proprietors the price they shall pay for mining coal, who they shall hire, and the quantities they shall mine. The most fabulous prices are, in some cases, demanded by the miners, and unless it is paid the mines are stopped. Many miners receive as high as $10 per day, and the lowest price that is paid is about $5 per day, while common laborers who do nothing but load coal, receive $2 50 per day. Civil laws throughout the whole mining region is entirely suspended, and if it were not for the presence of the military, the mines could not be worked even at the present price of labor. If a coal operator has a foreman in his employ who is very exact in his accounts with the miners, he very soon becomes unpopular, and he will receive a notice signed "Molly Maguire," (the name of a secret organization among the Irish miners,) that he must leave the country in 24 hours or his coffin will be made. Should the foreman refuse to obey, he is waylaid the first opportunity and assassinated. Outrages of this kind are of frequent occurrence, and the miners have such perfect control of the courts in this region that it is impossible to convict them—in fact, no Sheriff dare undertake the arrest of an Irishman, and the only way the mines can be worked at all is through the influence of United States cannon and muskets.

The company known as the Forester Improvement Company, of which CHARLES A. HECKSCHER, of New-York, is President, has seven collieries, capable of producing one million tons of coal a year. He has a large contract with the Government for coal for the navy, and the miners had the idea that by stopping the works of Mr. HECKSCHER they would deprive the Government of coal, cripple the navy, raise the blockade, and thus end the war. His mines were stopped so much of the time during the past year, that he was enabled to send only about 200,000 tons of coal to market.

The trial of this case closed on Saturday last. The sentence will be given in due time.

There are about seventy-five cases of this kind yet to be tried by the commission. T. H. B.

A Note from Maj.-Gen. McDowell.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was called, this afternoon, to a republication, in the New-York *Evening Post* of the 2d inst., of an article from a Pennsylvania paper, giving what purports to be testimony from the case of the Carbon County "Buckshot" prisoners. The article states that

> "The prisoner belonged to the seven secret organization known as the 'Golden Circle.' They held their meetings at the house of CONRAD HOXS, above Hazleton. Mr. WEIMRICH was the President and administered the oath. The members of the Circle were instructed and sworn to support 'the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was,' to aid each other in evading the draft, and to discourage all efforts to raise men for the army. According to the instructions of the President, (WEIMRICH,) *the leading members of the organization* are Gen. LEE, of the rebel army, and Gens. McCLELLAN and McDOWELL, of the United States army. In case a member is forced into the army by draft, he is instructed, when on picket, to go over to the enemy in the following manner:" &c., &c., &c.

As this statement purports to have been given under oath, and is circulated in a paper of such high standing as the New-York *Evening Post*, it seems to call for notice which I otherwise would hesitate to give.

I desire, therefore, to state that I do not now belong, nor have I ever belonged, to the order of the Golden Circle, nor do I know of any such organization, or of any one belonging to it, or to anything of the kind. That I do not belong, nor have I ever belonged, to any secret society for any political, social or other purpose whatever, nor have I ever had anything to do with anything of the kind.

I had hoped the stupid stories concerning my loyalty and intemperance having served the purpose for which they were set on foot, and done me the desired harm, I should be spared further troubling the public with anything concerning merely my personal character or habits, and were I in private life I should not now do so, but in justice to the service in which I am now, and hope to be further engaged, I cannot avoid asking this may be made public, in the hope to counteract a portion of the mischief the circulation of this falsehood will undoubtedly make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
IRVIN McDOWELL, Major-Gen.

The Pirate Alabama and Her Destination.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This vessel will likely hang about the Straits, where last reported, until April or the 1st of May—supplies of coal being sent to her by our British friends from the Island of Lebuan, on the northeast coast of Borneo, lat. 5° 20' north, long. 115° 20' east, and likely North Island will be "the depot" thereby. Any amount of coal may be had from the above source, at a moderate price, at Singapore, and vessels to take it to "the depot" named above.

This pirate will likely reach Lebuan about the 1st of May; thence make her way north, until, reaching the westerly winds, her course will be directed eastward to the coast of California.

Before the ensuing Summer is out we will likely see it chronicled: "One of the Pacific mail steamers, with all the treasure on board, has been captured by Capt. SEMMES." He may then pay off his crew, and with the balance visit Paris, and retire in glory.

It is reported that the United States ship *Wyoming* had sailed from Ceylon for Christmas Island, in pursuit of the pirate. It will be a wild-goose chase, there being no anchorage within a cable's length of the shore, and no fresh water to be had.

NEPTUNE.

Reparation for an Unjust Arrest.

The following card relates to an arrest made by authority of the Marshal some weeks since:

> UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
> SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK. }
> NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864. }
>
> I certify that the recent arrest of EDWARD UNDERHILL, of Yonkers, was made on information which, upon investigation, was found to be insufficient to sustain the charge of any improper conduct on his part against the Government. And I take great pleasure in stating that he has been honorably discharged without any taint upon his character, integrity or loyalty.
>
> (Signed.) ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Mr. ROBERT J. TOWNS and Mr. WM. H. DOTY, of Yonkers, have each received a copy of the above certificate from the Marshal, honorably discharging them from these proceedings, without any taint on their character, integrity or loyalty.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in Wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents; and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, in addition a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of sentimental and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES," as news summary, being a concise synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both political and personal—it alone worth double the subscription price to the man who is resolved to be informed and can ill afford to be without it—is one of the most valuable and interesting and convenient publications of its class. As an advertising medium, it is unsurpassed, and, as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. From three copies at any time can commence to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY at Club rates.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough LOZENGES, cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza, or any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

"Great service in subduing hoarseness."
Rev. DANIEL WISE, New-York.

"The Troches are a staff of life to me."
Prof. EDWARD NORTH,
President Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"A simple and elegant combination for coughs, &c."
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

The Best and Surest Remedy in the World for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, is Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and by giving quiet sleep to the child, gives rest to the mother. Perfectly safe in all cases. 25 cents a bottle.

Merton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Merton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Merton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Merton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Merton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
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A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!
All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by
GREGORY & CO., No. 600 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 439 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
The best in use, warranted.
$3,128 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular.
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 426 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Anxious Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor, Office, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Prof. Alex. C. Harry's Trichoferous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) shape, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, sprains, bruises, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative—warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color, and to overcome effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM
dye and color the hair at the same time, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—See Business Notice in the *Evening Post*.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Hailz and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Lined Gaiter Boots and Slippers, Balmorals, Rubbers and Shoes, at MILLER & CO'S, No. 347 Canal-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. LACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 489 Broadway.

Valentines! Valentines!!—Do not fail to see special Valentine, with other splendid novelties, and Fashions by Mme. DEMOREST, in DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, of this week, now ready.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing-Machines for sale at No. 635 Broadway, near 22d-st. Also, machine-sewing of every description done in the best manner.

Hotel Arrivals.—A List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 9 o'clock A. M., may be had in the columns of the *New-York Daily News*.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes—FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash, at No. 128 Maiden-lane.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 168.—Feb. 4, 1864.
55, 46, 26, 5, 18, 42, 30, 24, 75, 60, 17, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 169.—Feb. 4, 1864.
76, 71, 52, 23, 71, 72, 68, 54, 1, 28, 62, 64, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 69—Feb. 4, 1864.
72, 32, 63, 22, 30, 31, 14, 71, 12, 13, 27, 40.
CLASS 68—Feb. 4, 1864.
41, 1, 27, 11, 52, 56, 17, 59, 5, 30, 67, 66, 51.
R. R. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTEENTH per cent premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive subscriptions and make collections on our account.
R. R. SIMMONS & CO.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 429 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is so skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator.
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

HEAR.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear *perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

No. 124 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

Inconsulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his modes of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. She with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 55 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
HEAR.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe *CHRONIC CATARRH*, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills coursing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him, with but little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his modes of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

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O. HOPKINS.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Jan. 4, 1864:

John B. Ellis	25 00
Citizens of California, additional	50,000 00
Proceeds of a Fair given by three little girls of New-York	10 00
Ladies of Vancouver, Washington Territory, by Hon. A. Holbrook	200 00
Thanksgiving Day Collection at four Churches, Portland, Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook	600 00
Citizens of Ames Chapel Neighborhood, Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook	70 00
Congregation of St. Paul's Chapel, Oregon City, by Hon. A. Holbrook	20 00
Pacific Mail Steamship Co., additional	5,000 00
Congregational Church, New Road, Delaware Co., N. Y., additional, by Rev. G. O. Judson	3 00
G. Ball, Jr.	46 00
Francis Marvin, Fort Ferrie, N. Y.	10 00
A. S. Sean, Palermo, Me.	4 50
C. Humphrey and friends, New-Year's Day	82 00
Anonymous, through Mrs. Gen. Oydyke	10 00
Mrs. W. B. H.	5 00
R. R.	1 00
Charles N. Talbot	1,000 00
Cyrus Woodman	100 00
George Woodman	20 00
Fred. and Grace	1 00
Mrs. Anne Boynton, through Dr. Bellows	100 00
Wm. H. Prescott	100 00
Cash, Boston	5 00
Wm. Whetton	200 00
Cash, Goshen, N. Y.	20
Christmas offering of pupils of Vermont Episcopal Institute, by Horace J. White, Treasurer	20 00
Citizens of West Bloomfield, (N. Y.,) by Myron S. Hall	20 00
Collection, Rev. E. B. Huntington's Church, Newburgh, N. Y.	14 00
Proceeds of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Address in Boston, by J. H. Wolcott, Treasurer	775 43
G. S. Sayton	50 00
Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.	150 00
Dr. Berger, Paris, by Jas. S. Appleton	50 00
Mrs. Moore, Paris, by Jas. H. Appleton	50 00
Thanksgiving Collection in Reformed Dutch Church, Prospect Hill, N. Y., by D. M. Smith	28 00
L. A. B.	5 00
Mrs. C. T. Talmadge, additional	10 00
Henry Talmadge, additional	20 00
Thanksgiving Day collection in Universalist Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., by Chas. W. Tomlinson, pastor	32 75
Citizens of Maine, by Rev. H. Stebbins	1,000 00
Elmira Dramatic and Musical Association, Elmira, N. Y., by James T. Dudley, Treasurer	25 00
Festival for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Soldiers, North Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., by J. S. Blackman	146 30
Fair of Soldiers' Aid Society, Irvington, Westchester County, by Miss Sarah Irving, Secretary	300 00
Proceeds of Young Ladies' Fair, Corning, N. Y., by Miss Cornelia Stewart, Secretary	200 00
A lady in Jersey City	5 00
A friend, by Henry Chauncey, Esq.	100 00
Proceeds of Fair, Westfield, Mass., by C. E. Lambert, Treasurer	630 00
Joseph Plume	50 00
Presbyterian Church, Blauvelt's Ville, Rockland County, by Rev. T. I. Evans	14 50
First Reformed Dutch Church, Albany, by Rev. G. Talmadge	37 00
Citizens of Bristol, Vt., by Wm. C. Dunshee	16 75
Wm. Mackay, additional	25 00
Jamaica Soldiers' Aid Society, by Miss Phebe Hagner, Secretary	90 00
A Naval Officer, U. S. Frigate Wabash, off Charleston, S. C.	20 00
Gunner Lord, additional	50 00
Wm. C. Schermerhorn	500 00
Gorham Soldiers' Aid Society, by Jos. Hershey, Jr., Treasurer	117 12
Miss Susan C. Hofman, by Gen. H. Miller	25 00
A. L. Williston, Florence, Mass., additional	100 00
St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., New-York	6 40
Cash, G. H.	100 00
Chas. B. Hart, additional	25 00
"Simple Foe"	5 00
Walter T. Miller	50 00
Irving Grinnell, additional	1,000 00
Mary E. Dewey, Sheffield, Mass.	10 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Clarkson Jay	100 00
From a Friend	10 00
Sewing Society attached to Bloomfield Universalist Church, by Mrs. Alice Taylor, Pres.	105 00
W. S. Gilman, additional	200 00
Rev. H. Ward, additional	100 00
Citizens of Maine, by George E. Davis	137 00
Miss Evans, additional, by Sidney H. Gay	100 00
Yreka, California, additional	5 00
Rev. Henry Powers, Mitteneague, West Springfield, Mass.	1 00
Dr. Truman I. Cook, additional	20 00
Evarts Tracy	25 00
New-England Women's Auxiliary Association, Geo. Higginson, Treasurer	3,000 00
Cash, W.	20 00
Mrs. Leonard Wood, by John Slade & Co.	5 00
Emma and Florence, Stamford, Conn.	3 50
Eighty-sixth-st. Methodist E. Church, Ladies' Aid Society, Summit, N. J., by J. Johnson	15 00
Citizens of Maine, by W. H. Hadley	37 00
Proceeds of Fair by Master Sidney Curtis, Willis and George Greenwood, Brooklyn	250 00
Presbyterian Ch., Englewood, N. J., by Rev. Jas. H. Dwight, Pastor	67 25
George Townsend, additional	50 00
Proceeds of Christmas Eve Festival by ladies of Napa City, Cal., by Mrs. A. G. Easterby, First Soldiers' Aid Society, Baldwinville, Onondaga Co., N. Y., by F. L. Perine	720 00
By W. H. H

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.) GOLD BONDS OF THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Bids for the whole, or any part, of the above amount of Bonds will be received at the office of HALLGARTEN & EBERFELD, No. 42 Exchange-place, up to the 8th day of February.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, JAN. 1, 1864.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1863	$2,558,246 67
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1863	1,618,488 82
Amount of interest received and accrued	126,921 73
Amount of prepayments by Agents	8,879 26—1,182,121 19
Total	$3,740,437 86
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid Losses by Death	$205,289 96
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities, and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	104,266 31
Premiums and Interest due on Members' Policies, and Balances due from Southern Agents and others—charged to Profit and Loss	236,128 64
Premium Notes canceled	222,941 23
Paid Salaries, Rent, Printing and Office Expenses	46,866 18
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	281,918 39
Paid Advertising and Physician's Fees	21,843 98
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses	7,368 28—1,204,562 91
	$2,058,591 55
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in bank	$161,130 69
Invested in United States Stocks, cost	784,510 42
(Market value $627,162.)	
Invested in New-York City R'k Stocks, cost	69,551 50
(Market value, $63,551.)	
Invested in other stocks, cost	54,021 50
(Market value, $72,742.)	
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks	38,400 00
(Market value, $125,279 50.)	
Real Estate, (Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway)	117,306 00
Bonds and Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. interest	379,400 00
Premium Notes on existing Policies, drawing interest	823,471 50
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	112,147 81
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	54,407 37
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1864	1,603 66
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	61,465 48
Amount of all other property belonging to the company	3,290 20—$2,623,527 22

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies now in force which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1864, and payment in cash, on and after the first MONDAY in March next, of the Fourth Installment of 25 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, to those holding certificates, UPON PRESENTATION AT THE HOME OFFICE. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes of the installments next premiums.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,675 New Policies were issued insuring $11,336,924 48.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1864.

Assets as above	$2,623,527 22
Liabilities:	
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864	$42,300 00
Amount of Reported Losses, resisting proofs, &c	38,000 00
Reserved for Sundry Liabilities of the Company and others	8,371 79
Amount reserved for reinsurance of all Existing Policies, (valuation at 4 per cent. interest)	1,795,120 00
Special reserve for any increase of mortality beyond the Tables, Bonus Reversionary and other profits	121,158 30
Dividend Interest remaining unpaid	7,825 04
Dividends declared prior to 1860 unpaid	6,417 00
Premium value of Dividends, 1860 to 1863 inclusive (valuation at 4 per cent. interest)	287,637 19
Do. do. 1861 do. do.	71,205 00
Do. do. 1862 do. do.	88,364 00
Do. do. 1863 do. do.	78,303 00
Do. do. 1864 do. do.	104,388 00
Individual Surplus	32,948 62—$2,623,527 22

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, ISAAC C. KENDALL, JOHN M. NIXON, JOHN L. RODGERS, JOHN S. BUSSING, JOHN MAIRS, DAVID DOWS, LORING ANDREWS, DANIEL S. MILLER, RUSSELL DART, WILLIAM BARTON, WM. H. APPLETON, WM. C. RUSSELBURY, ROBERT B. COLLINS, JOHN R. WILLIAMS, HENRY FREEMAN, HENRY K. BOGERT, DUDLEY B. FULLER, THOMAS SMULL, WM. A. BOOTH.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, Actuary.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D. } Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D. }

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale two million eight hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, extended to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, to be issued from time to time in exchange for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the property will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 116 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad, and thence to Cincinnati, 84 miles by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, a central route and only direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 24 Nassau-st., by whom the Company refer for further particulars, and whence subscription books for this loan have been opened.

D. P. JUDSON, President.

No. 2 William-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1863.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS FOR U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENCY, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. U. S. SECURITIES of all issues, for sale. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

SIMONSON & BROWN offer their services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. No. 36½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1864. THE ALONZO WOOD & COMPANY'S Bank (Elbridge) has this day filed, in this office, a certificate of the appointment of the Importers and Traders' Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the presentation and redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to authorize the several acts relating to Banking Associations, and individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, of Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February, 1864, for the sale to the Company of Bonds to the amount of the sinking fund, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863. Every to be within five years from date, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in gold, and secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1903, also for any other bonds held by Company, at the option of the Chicago and Burlington Railroad Company, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

EDWARD F. BAKER, Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

Boston, Jan. 2, 1864.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Forty-third Semi-Annual Dividend. THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the six months ending 31st December, 1863, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 2d of February, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DENNIS, President.
WM. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO. BROKERS IN SPECIE, STOCKS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 35 WALL-ST., New-York.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid up capital ....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000. Head Office, No. 62 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C. Court of Directors 1863-1864.

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chairman.
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
THOMAS STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Sir FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY, K. C. B.,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-Sicio,
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokahama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

McKIM BROS. & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 40 WALL-ST., DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE. STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$249,606 17	
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863	3,002,358 69	
Total amount of premiums		$3,252,264 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments		2,962,945 62
Losses paid during the year	$1,031,150 50	
Reinsurance, expenses, State and Government taxes	204,628 19—	1,235,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, for year	$1,137,063 33	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1862	117 88—	1,137,181 21
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		541,306 40

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided	$606,974 82	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 16, 1864	280,614 80—	426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital		67,895 20
		$358,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 16, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue		1,747 20
		$356,717 32

Of this residue thirty per Cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 16, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent. $106,609 60

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 20 per cent. $249,107 72

Payable in cash on and after March 16, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes 1,818 60

..... $250,926 32

Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent. 255,000 00

Undivided Balance $405 32

The Company have the following Assets:

United States, New-York City and other Stocks	$330,475 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value	7,500 00
Salvages and other Securities	714,003 01
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand	851,517 61
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes	1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies, balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company	92,874 44
Total amount of Assets	$3,149,650 00

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ALBERT G. LEE,
DAN'L W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this Company will be allowed the Option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificates of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE,	DANIEL W. TELLER,
DANIEL W. LORD,	JOHN D. BATES, JR.,
GEORGE MILN,	CHARLES HICKOX,
JOHN ATKINSON,	ROBERT BOWNE,
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,	LAWRENCE REVERS,
W. H. HALSEY,	SAM'L DREXER,
THOS. BARRON,	MOSES MERICK,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL,	DAVID J. ELY,
ALBERT G. LEE,	JOSEPH MORRISON,
GEO. F. DERHON,	WM. R. POPHAM,
J. V. HUYLER,	R. MORRIS, JR.,
M. L. MERICK,	ELKA NYE,
WM. E. OGDEN,	HENRY CAMMANN,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,	THOMAS LORD,
R. C. MORRIS,	ROBERT S. HOLT,
ANDREW J. RICE,	J. B. GRIFFIN,

D. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. H. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

PUBLIC MINING BOARD, NOTICE!

At the solicitation of many parties who are desirous of attending the meetings of the Board, otherwise engaged during the business hours of the day, the PUBLIC MINING BOARD will hereafter meet at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 63 William-st., instead of 11 o'clock A. M., as heretofore. The annual admission fee from this day will be $250, payable in advance, which will entitle members to buy and sell at the Board for 12 months without any additional charge.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

Feb. 4, 1864.

EDWARD KING, offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864. NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 1st day of February next, interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 8 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing purposes," passed April 18, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GRANTS & GOEFF, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 6, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed to put said meeting to increase the capital is $100,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 30, 1864.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after Feb. 1 prox. The book transfer books will be closed from the 20th January to 1st February, inclusive.

ALEX. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES No. 38 WALL-ST., BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1861.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. NO. 40 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Broker's Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF WESBLYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks: The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.

6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1861.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.

Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.

JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

STATEMENT OF THE GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK. For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862	$275,804 30	
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863	2,200,397 27	
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,826 21	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c.	336,783 43—2,078,409 74	
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	$1,297,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and duty thereon	169,613 34	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,553 38	
United States and City Bonds and Bank Stocks	192,212 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	195,000 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	15,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	226,700 00	
Loans on demand	435,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,075,777 66—3,962,145 01	

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1843, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to $14,322,880

Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 2,630,000

Total profits for 21½ years $16,952,880

The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash 11,690,710

Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 ..... $5,262,170

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pinon,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Samuel S. Butler,	Geo. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	G. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	R. B. Minturn,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	R. J. Howland,
Chas. P. Russell,	Duncan Bryce,	Gerard Ralston,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
J. A. Harpham,	Henry L. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	Isaac Low,

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1864.

THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

MEYLERT & CO., No. 5 Wall-st., BANKERS & BROKERS. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF CAPITAL, position, education, and a good linguist, a situation of trust and confidence; can refer to many of the first bankers and merchants in New-York. Address R. C., Station K, Bible House.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEWARK, N. J.

JANUARY 1, 1864.

AGENCY, NO. 157 BROADWAY.

Balance, per statement Jan. 1, 1863		$4,459,521 77
Received for premiums during the year 1863	$1,306,619 43	
Received for interest during the year 1863	219,572 04	
Total receipts for 1863	$1,526,191 47	
Paid Claims by death	$257,600 00	
Paid Policies purchased	20,810 00	
Paid Salaries, Advertising, Postage, Exchange, &c.	29,836 06	
Paid Taxes	15,107 62	
Paid Commissions to Agents	90,139 15	
Paid Physicians' Fees	12,439 00	
Paid Annuities	1,641 00	
Paid Return Premiums	211,064 37—638,637 20	
Net Balance Jan. 1, 1864		$5,346,736 00
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$144,440 42	
United States Securities	1,626,346 00	
Bonds of the State of New-Jersey	50,000 00	
City and County Bonds of New-Jersey and New-York	261,004 14	
Real Estate	79,350 56	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount loaned	1,989,447 83	
Loans on Policies in force	1,835,400 42	
Loans on Scrip	4,454 77	
Annuity Bond State of Massachusetts	600 00	
Premiums in course of transmission from Agents	92,869 18—$5,385,713 60	
Interest accrued unpaid	121,304 40	
Total amount of Assets		$5,507,018 00
Total amount of Return Premium paid to Jan. 1, 1864		$2,275,633 80
Total amount of Return Premium paid to Jan. 1, 1864		$2,139,995 00

The Directors have, from the surplus on hand, ordered a return of premiums to be made to all policies entitled to Return Premiums issued prior to Jan. 1, 1860, as follows: A DIVIDEND OF 45 PER CENT., AND A SPECIAL DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT., (MAKING 50 PER CENT.,) on the premiums paid in 1862, payable in conformity with the rules of the company, viz.: In cases where the premiums have been paid in cash, and where there is an indebtedness to the company, the amount will be credited.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND (that declared Jan. 1, 1863,) to the members who are entitled to the same, when their annual premiums become due, during the year 1864; those holding SCRIP to be allowed the same as CASH in payment of premiums, and others to be credited the amount on their notes as they mature.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

LEWIS C. GROVER,	JOHN K. WEEKS,
HENRY McFARLAN,	MEHMIAR PERRY,
CHAS. S. RAGNET,	EDWARD A. STRONG,
A. S. SNELLING,	JOSIAH O. LOW,
RANDALL H. GREENE,	JOS. A. HALSEY,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	BENJ. C. MILLER.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Vice-President.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
AMOS DOON, Medical Examiner.
JAMES STEWART, M. D.,
JOS. R. JACKSON, M. D., } Medical Advisers.
GABRIEL GRANT, M. D.,

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 137 Broadway.

TO PEORIA AND OQUAWKA FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

All parties who signed the agreement for reorganization of the PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY (now LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,) who wish to avail themselves of the reorganization, must send their bonds and coupons, before the 20th inst., to the office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, and receive Trustees' Certificates. Parties neglecting this notice will be compelled to receive their portion of net proceeds of sale of the road.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON, } Trustees.
FEB. 4, 1864. H. G. MARQUAND,

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the Banking House, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN CASTREE,	ISAAC OBELL,
DAVID S. MOSES,	WM. A. THOMSON,
JOHN ROMER,	CHAS. BURKHALTER,
VANDERB'T L. BUXTON,	JOHN T. WILSON,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,	HECTOR ARMSTRONG,
	HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.

And, for Inspectors at the next election,

JAMES WIGGINS, ZIMRI WEST.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, Cashier.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on the morning of the 2d inst., JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 20th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 50 per cent. on the stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Bank, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of bankers WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared, from the profits of the last six months.

FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President.

John W. Chenery, Secretary.
JANUARY 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane. New-York, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 15th inst. day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January inst., and reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 23 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. By order.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

St. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON FOST, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 15th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. MOREL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 19th of February.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 6th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.

J. S. HABERSHAW, Cashier.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 30, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, AGENCY OFFICE, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY of Oswego have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., New-York, without the use of Mercury, or loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured thousands of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment, more than all other combined. I can and will cure you in less time than any of them expected mean any other man or wife, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his extensive experience in that branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions, impotency, loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by sending a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venériens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, bubons, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. No man to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the chosen skilled and 1st class of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1846. Those who have used their preventive are never without. Send for a circular. Ladies—Dr. Powers' Persistent Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or sickness. Dr. LAMONT'S Press, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 50th edition, over 600 pages, nearly 100 fine illustrations upon mental and nervous debility, urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, gonorrhœa, urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, latest researches in physiology, European hospital practice; quacks, recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed for 25 cents. Address Dr. LAMONT, publisher, 3 WARREN-st., No. 1 Year-st., Astor House.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, constriction, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should read this original book, or consult the Doctor, No. 172 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 to 4. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Lamont and his work."—*Courrier des Etats-Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from 31 Bond-st. to 49 Bleecker-st., convenient to the offices at No. 23 Cortlandt, between Chambers and Reade-sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most scrupulous confidence on all diseases requiring surgical skill, during many years, his unsurpassed specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospital of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on his most approved principles. M. D. gives a proof of his skill in these complaints, which will call special attention to his publications, which can be seen at his office.

DR. COUPEE, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE consulted confidentially on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures and all urinary affections, recent or of long standing, effectually cured by a secret remedy. Patients unable to pay the above charges will be attended to free, from 2 to 4 P. M. Remedies sent to any address on receipt of above amount. Office hours from 10 to 8.

EPILEPTIC AND NERVOUS FITS—CURED by JOHN McDONALD, who may be consulted for the present at the Stevens House, No. 25 Broadway, every morning, from 8 till 12 o'clock. Satisfactory references given to parties who have been already cured, and who are of the most respectable medical practitioners in the City.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Remedies or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the most delicate. Sent by mail. Address Dr. WARD, 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, 8 to 10 o'clock, day and evening.

DR. KICKER'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $1, or four quantities in one for $3. PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, 647 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption by the use of Mercury and other mineral poisons. Dr. HUNTER (graduate in medicine) has for thirty years been consulted daily, (Sundays excepted,) at his office, No. 2 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

DR. WARDS MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicament is recommended as a temporary preventive of the fervent system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single females, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted to be represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. 62 Bowery, New-York. Institution, Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N.Y.

TREATED FREE OF CHARGE.—BAKER'S kidney, gravel, and urinal remedies are the best that are known. Sold by Gideon Bowne, Hoyt Sutton, and Dr. Ward, 154 Bowery, near 4th-st., New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of prices. Patients unable to pay the above charges will be attended to free, from 2 to 4 P. M. Remedies sent to any address on receipt of above amount. Office hours from 10 to 8.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED, in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This unrivaled agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Sent by mail, free, to any address, that send and pay desired for disease, or Dr. Powers' Pamphlet. Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a power-falling cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success. Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 116 Fenchurch-st., and by all Druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the Patent of "Thomas Prout, of New-Bond Street, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. BODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private disease, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

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ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA AT PORTLAND.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question Less Warlike.

Rumor that Denmark Will Temporarily Suspend the Constitution.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA AT SINGAPORE

The Great Eastern Lottery Scheme Abandoned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *Jura*, Capt. Anson, from Liverpool 21st, via Londonderry 22d inst., arrived at this port at 5:15 this evening. The *Jura* experienced strong westerly gales and violent easterlies throughout the passage.

The steamers *Olympus* and *St. George*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th.

The steamer *Minnesota*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 21st.

The rebel pirate *Alabama* is reported at Singapore, on the 23d of December.

It is asserted that the Austro-Prussian troops have been ordered to march forthwith to Schleswig.

There are unconfirmed rumors that Denmark has temporarily agreed to suspend the constitution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Hon. MILNER GIBSON has been addressing his constituents at Ashton. He predicted a speedy revival of the cotton trade, and plentiful supplies. He combatted the idea that the American war was beneficial to England. He pointed out that the rebel cruisers were a lesson to England, whose commerce might be similarly attacked at a future time, and the Government must be supported in its efforts to stop the supply of such vessels. He asserted that England had acted toward the Americans as she would like America to act toward her in a similar emergency. He uttered no prophecies as to the issue of the war, but contended that Slavery was the sole motive, and that the South was the aggressor in order to found a slave empire. He trusted the Danish question would be settled without a war.

The *Great Eastern* lottery scheme has been abandoned. Another suit has been commenced against her. Capt. Paser had the vessel arrested on a claim of £2,000.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Danish refusal of the Austro-Prussian demands had reached those Governments, and is announced. The Austro-Prussian troops would march without further delay into Schleswig.

A Kiel telegram of the 20th says:

It is reported that the Saxon and Hanoverian troops were to be withdrawn from their positions in Holstein, and concentrated at Altona, in order to allow a free passage for the Austro-Prussians. There was great consternation at Kiel. A thaw had set in.

Frankfort letters say the opinion prevailed that Austria and Prussia must have come to a definite understanding with England.

The London *Globe* expresses confidence that peace will be maintained, now that two substantial Governments have substituted themselves for the shadowy German Diet.

The London *Times* of the 21st says: "Our columns this morning might have contained the telegraphic announcement of the first shot having been fired. In this critical moment, we trust there is good ground for a report which has reached us that the Danish Government have, *at the eleventh hour, made a conciliatory offer, and entered into some sort of an obligation*, as yet, of course, informal, to suspend the obnoxious constitution. If such offer has really been made, it will for the time arrest the imminent danger of war. The course of events pauses, and dispute comes again into more controllable and more reasonable stage of negotiation. It is earnestly hoped the good news may receive a speedy confirmation. If Denmark has suspended the constitution, she will have taken the only step which was wanting to deprive the German Powers of any decent pretext for hostilities, and she will have displayed power of self-control which will gain for her overpowering moral support in foreign countries; and a people who can at once display so much determination, and so much self-sacrificing prudence, deserves the utmost consideration."

When the *Jura* left Liverpool there was no confirmation of these hopes of the *Times*.

The Wurtemburg Chambers take exception to the pretensions of Austria and Prussia, and have unanimously adopted resolutions in favor of placing the army of Wurtemburg on a war footing, putting troops at the disposal of the Diet, and requesting that the German States would not allow the territories and fortresses to be used for transporting troops which have not been called out by the Diet.

FRANCE.

The debate on the address still continues in the Chamber of Deputies. All the opposition amendments have been rejected, but in one case they obtained sixty-two votes.

According to the latest estimate, the applications for the loan were expected to reach fifteen or twenty times the amount to be allotted.

The Bourse was lower. Rentes 66f. 40c.

BELGIUM.

The King called to his assistance in the formation of the new Ministry M. DECHAMPS, who demands a dissolution of the Chamber.

NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A Royal Proclamation has been issued, convening an extraordinary session of the Norwegian Storthing for the 14th of March.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 21.

It is asserted that Russia declares that if the London protocol be suspended, she will immediately renew her claims to Gottorp, a portion of Holstein.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Count RECHBERG has stated to the Finance Committee that the cooperation of Austria with Prussia was bound upon the formal State treaties, and in the Schleswig-Holstein question, upon a military convention.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for discount is active, notwithstanding the advance in the Bank minimum to 6 ⅌ cent. The Bank of France had not followed the example of the Bank of England, and specie continued to flow from London to Paris. The Stock Market was depressed by warlike appearances and the action of the bank, but these were more than counterbalanced by the more pacific rumors.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

Consols closed at 90⅝ for money. The bullion in the bank has decreased £734,000.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

There is very little disposition for actual business, but the market is not quite as depressed as on Tuesday, there being a little more inquiry, accompanied by rather heavy offers, but these are still too low to induce acceptance, especially for anything not in stock.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady, with a limited demand. COFFEE rather quiet. TEA firm, with a fair business. RICE unchanged. TALLOW quiet at 41s. 9d.@48s. on the spot. SAUERKRAUT quiet.

PETROLEUM—The market is steady.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.

The iron market is firm; No. 1 quoted at 48s. 9d.@50s.; mixed numbers warrants 54s. 6d.@54s. 9d.; No. 1, 56s. 6d.@57s.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 21—Evening.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and others, report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT upward, with an advance of 1d.@2d., owing to warlike reports. CORN firmer; Mixed 30c. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 21.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, quiet. BACON steady. PORK firm. BEEF steady. LARD firm, 47s. 6d.@48s. TALLOW dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 21.

ASHES dull. SUGAR dull. RICE quiet. TALLOW dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Spanish Bonds 36¾. Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 25@24 discount. Erie Railroad 39¾@40¾.

COMMERCIAL VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 23.

COTTON—Sales for the week, 38,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators, and 4,500 to exporters. The market is dull at a decline of ⅛d.@⅛d. ⅌ lb., the decline being mostly on the middling and lower grades. Sales to-day (Friday,) were 4,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firmer, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	Nominal Middling Orleans....27¾d.
Fair Mobile	Nominal Middling Mobile....27¼d.
Fair Uplands	Nominal Middling Uplands..27d.

Stock in port, 256,000 bales, including 33,000 bales of American.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 21—Evening.

Consols for money, 90⅝@90⅞. The Bank minimum has been advanced to 6 ⅌ cent.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

BILLS REPORTED.

Granting prison convicts certain commutations for good behavior.

Against abolishing the Recorder's Court of Oswego. Agreed to.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library was presented and ordered to be printed.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. MURPHY—To amend the Brooklyn Park and Parade Ground Act.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LAUMER—Relative to the New-York District Courts.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Amending the law relative to State Prisons.

BILLS PASSED.

Legalizing the Bounty and Riot Ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of New-York, and authorizing an additional expenditure of four millions of dollars for raising volunteers.

Incorporating the Missionary Society of the Most Holy Redeemer.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Mr. CROCKER reported a bill to provide for the payment of a State bounty to volunteers.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor on the Canals.

The bill to amend the act relative to Justices and Police Courts in Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

SPECIAL BOUNTY BILL.

SECTION 1. There shall be paid to every volunteer enlisting into the military service of the United States to fill the quota required from the State of New-York of the 200,000 men ordered by the President on the first day of February, 1864, as provided in this act, three hundred dollars. The moneys herein appropriated shall be paid at such time or times, and in such manner and proportion, as shall be considered most likely to promote such enlistments and prevent fraud and desertion, and shall be directed by the Governor or Commander-in-Chief in general order. But the aforesaid sum shall not be paid to any volunteer in any city, town or county, where the inhabitants of such city, town or county, in their private or public capacity, or where the local authorities of such city, town or county shall offer a bounty for such enlistment; nor to any volunteer enlisting under any other call, or to fill any other regiment heretofore made by the President.

SEC. 2. The sum of $12,000,000, or so much of that amount as shall be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed, for the purposes of this act pursuant to the seventh article of the Constitution, to issue State stocks to the amount required to meet the expenditures herein authorized, which stocks shall be issued in certificates not exceeding $1,000 each, payable to the Treasurer of this State, and bearing annual interest of 6 per centum, and shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the Legislature at any time after twenty years from the date of issue. The indebtedness thus created shall be a charge against the general fund, and shall be repaid, together with the interest accruing upon the same, from the sinking fund, to redeem the principal and pay the interest of the general fund State debt.

SEC. 4. If any county, town or city in this State shall have, before the passage of this act, provided for the payment of any bounty to volunteers to fill the quota of any county, town or city, under the last call for 300,000 men, the amount paid by such county, town or city, before this act shall have become a law, to the amount of three hundred dollars to each volunteer so paid by such county, town or city, to fill the said quota, shall be a claim against the State, and shall be paid from the money appropriated by this act by the Comptroller of this State.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Assembly held a session this evening for the consideration of the Governor's Message, and Mr. WOOSTER, of Herkimer County, addressed the House at length in support of the National Administration and in condemnation of Gov. SEYMOUR's public policy.

Provision for Paying Damages from the Riots.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully represent:

That during the last year, one thousand four hundred and fifty-six actions have been commenced, and are now pending, against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, for damages to property injured or destroyed during the riots which occurred in this City during the month of July, 1863.

That some of these actions have been brought for injury or destruction of personal property, and the amount of damages claimed, in not a few instances, is very large.

That the existing law, which enables plaintiffs to be witnesses in their own behalf, and to prove their own cases, holds out a strong inducement to dishonest parties to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by these riots to present and prove claims without any foundation whatever, or to exaggerate the value of their property and the amount of their damages.

That it is almost, if not quite, impossible for the City authorities to obtain any testimony to contradict *or modify the statements these parties may make*, and thus this Corporation is, except so far as it may invalidate the testimony *by cross-examination*, entirely at the mercy of such claimants.

That as experience has shown, the same evil exists, but to a less degree, in other actions, in the nature of tort against this Municipality; the undersigned *respectfully submit that the principle upon which this* statute allowing parties to be witnesses in their own *cause, was enacted, is not applicable to these classes* of actions against public corporations. Their officers can scarcely ever be cognizant of facts, out of which such actions arise, and the trials of them are had so long after the occurrences have taken place that it is always difficult and frequently impossible to obtain *any testimony for the defence. Nor would a change* in this statute work any injustice to the plaintiff, for the events out of which cases of tort against a city arise, generally occur in the presence of more or less persons, and in the case of property injured or destroyed by a mob, the property and its condition and value, if furniture or wardrobes, must be known to members of the family and friends, or if merchandise, to clerks and other employes.

Wherefore, the undersigned respectfully request your Honorable Body so to amend the statues of this State, as to take away from parties to actions for damages occasioned by riots, and in actions in the nature of torts against municipal corporations the privilege of being witnesses on their own behalf.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
JOHN E. DEVLIN, Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York.
[Seal.] D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council.

Reception of Veterans.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 30, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I am informed that there is a movement on foot in your City to give to our veteran volunteers, who have recently refilisted and are now at home on furlough, some form of public reception as a mark of our appreciation of their patriotic services, and that you are actively engaged in the matter. The proposition has my cordial sympathies, and I trust that all the civil authorities and military officers of the State will heartily cooperate with you.

You are at liberty to make use of this note in any quarter you think proper, as an expression of my wishes on the subject.

Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, No. 64 Maiden-lane.

Fire in Pearl-street.

LOSS OVER $15,000.

Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the drying-room of the confectionery establishment of Messrs. A. & C. KAUFMANN, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-street, near Chatham. Owing to the combustible nature of the contents, the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the two buildings and their contents were wholly destroyed. The damage cannot be less than $15,000, and probably it will much exceed that sum. The buildings were three stories in height; said to be fully insured in the Williamsburgh City, Pacific and other Insurance Companies. The premises No. 446 Pearl are occupied by Mr. THOMAS W. RANNEY, as a corset-store. His goods are extensively damaged by water. The stock of Mr. A. TWEED, Jr., chair manufacturer, is also much injured by water.

United States Sanitary Commission—Liberal Gift.

Mr. WALLACK has handed to the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Fair the very liberal donation of $904 25, the proceeds of the benefit given them at his theatre on Tuesday night. Every dollar of the receipts of the night mentioned was donated. The weather was unfavorable, and but for this the munificent gift would have been somewhat increased. Mr. WALLACK has thus initiated the rivalry of generosity in behalf of the great Fair and its purposes. It was done quietly, modestly, without blazoning or parade, and the generous spirit that prompted it meets with a proper recognition.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A BRAVE OFFICER.—A large body of the Metropolitan Police will assemble, to-day, at the Police Headquarters to pay the last tribute of respect to Lieut. BENJAMIN F. DANTON, late of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was at one time a highly-respected and useful officer of the force. His regiment was included in the famous Metropolitan Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. BOWEN, which is now in service under Gen. BANKS, in the Department of the Gulf, where it has achieved a glorious distinction for bravery and efficiency. In consequence of the absence of his Captain, who had been detached for duty in New-Orleans, the command of his company in the field devolved upon Lieut. Danton, and it was while bravely leading his men on the occasion of the second assault on Fort Hudson, that he fell mortally wounded, and was buried on the field. His body, after several days, was recovered and buried in a soldier's grave on the ground which his blood had consecrated. Recently, however, his remains were disinterred, and forwarded to this City by the steamship *Western Metropolis*, which arrived on Wednesday. Few men have given their lives in this struggle of the nation who were more beloved and more deserving of honor than he to whom a fitting tribute will be paid by his late comrades, to-day. Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., will be his final resting-place. A captain and twenty men from each of the twenty-four lower precincts will act as escort. The route of the procession will be up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, and up Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street; thence to Ninth-avenue and to Hudson River Railroad depot.

OUR VETERANS RETURN TO THE ARMY.—The Ninety-third Regiment of New-York State Volunteers, Veteran Corps, commanded by Col. JOHN S. CROCKER, leaves Albany this morning on its second journey to the seat of war. Arriving in New-York this afternoon, it will remain here all night, going on in the morning to Washington and Brandy Station. This splendid regiment—one of the finest this State has sent into the field—was one of the first to reenlist as veterans for three years more, or during the war and returned home but a little more than a month ago to enjoy its well-merited furlough and fill up its thinned and wasted ranks. It constitutes the guard to the general headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. This fine organization was raised in the Fall and Winter of 1861, in the counties of Washington, Warren, Essex and Allegheny, and took its departure from the State early in March, 1862, one thousand strong of whom but 260 now remain.

DEPARTURE OF THE ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—The Ellsworth Zouaves, under command of Maj. E. L. BEAND, left yesterday evening for Chicago, via the New-York Central Railroad. Before leaving, a collation was given them in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. N. G.; after which the Zouaves marched down to the City Hall Park, and were reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. At the conclusion of the review, the Zouaves went through their drill, and elicited loud applause from the spectators who thronged the Park and City Hall steps, for their precision and excellence in military evolutions. Companies B, F, D and G, of the Seventy-first regiment, under command of Maj. LIBBY, acted as escort, and marched with them to the depot of N. Y. C. R., where they left for home.

SUPERB CONTRIBUTION.—Mr. E. D. PALMER, the sculptor, has presented four of his latest and most valuable works of art to the Army Relief Bazaar, at Albany, viz.: "The Angel of Peace in Bondage," the "Bust of Hamilton," "Bust of the Peasant Girl," and the alto-relievo "Good Morning." The managers design disposing of them by subscription tickets. *For the first there will be 1,200 tickets at $2 each; for each of the others, 1,000 tickets at $1* each. They can be obtained, in this City, at GOUPIL's. The chance of securing one of these valuable works of art is tempting, and tickets will undoubtedly be speedily disposed of.

THE PASS SYSTEM REVIVED.—The pass system, which has been in abeyance for some time, has been revived, and is being carried into effect with considerable vigor. The revenue-cutters are now actively engaged in overhauling all vessels leaving New-York for suspected ports. The Stevens' battery *Naugatuck* is stationed off Throgg's Neck for the purpose of examining all craft, except the regular steamers, bound up the Sound. There are five cutters at Sandy Hook and the Narrows, which ply regularly from those points round the bay, and a short distance up the North and East Rivers.

THE COURT-MARTIAL TRYING OFFICERS OF GEN. SPINOLA'S BRIGADE.—The defence of Surgeon JOSEPH A. KERRIGAN was continued yesterday by his counsel, Mr. MCKEON. Judge-Advocate Capt. WRIGHT RIVES answered the defence, and in conclusion stated that there could be no doubt in the minds of the court but that the accused was guilty of the charges preferred against him. The court then retired to deliberate upon the finding, which will be promulgated by Gen. DIX.

SEIZURE OF IMPORTANT PAPERS.—Yesterday, Surveyor ANDREWS, by order of Gen. DIX, took possession of the papers of J. C. RAMMING, relative to blockade-running. A careful examination of the papers is to be made with a view to selecting such as may be used in evidence when the case comes up for trial. RAMMING is now in Fort Lafayette. The papers of a man named GEORGE WOLF were also seized, and will be used as evidence.

A RECRUITING RUNNER ARRESTED.—Marshal MURRAY has arrested a man named JAMES H. WEAVER, for enlisting a boy, the son of Mrs. ELIZA STRINGER, in the Sixteenth Heavy Artillery. Out of the $300 bounty, Mrs. STRINGER only got $40 and her son $5, the broker pocketing the rest. The accused was taken before Gen. DIX, who ordered him to refund the remainder of the bounty. Upon his refusal to do so, *the General sent him to Fort Lafayette.*

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1864.
1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Healy, Brophy, Hagerty, Woffersman, Hepper, Koster, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice—11.

A quorum not answering to their names on roll-call, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, eighth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Thursday, Feb. 4.

(Reported by S. H. GALLAHER & Bro., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

200 N. Y. Cen. R.	b4 132⅞	150 Ill. Cen. R.	b5 120¾
200 do	132⅞	1300 do	b3 120¾
400 Erie Railroad	100⅞	700 Galena	114
1200 do	s5 100⅞	100 do	b3 114
100 Erie Pref.	b3 102	100 do	s3 113⅞
400 Mich. Cen. R.	b3 134⅞	200 do	114¼
50 Mich. So.	93⅞	200 Canton Co.	b10 29
200 do	94	100 do	28⅞
100 do	94⅛	100 do	30⅛
100 do	b3 94⅛	100 Mar. Min. Co.	31⅛
200 do	b4 94	100 do	b3 31⅛
100 Hud. R. R.	144	200 do	31⅛
100 Pittsburgh	114⅞	200 do	s5 32
100 do	s5 114⅞	100 do	b10 32
200 do	s10 114⅞	100 do	32
100 do	b3 114⅞	300 Fort Wayne R.	88¼
200 do	114⅞	300 Cumb. Coal	s10 81⅞

[Advertisement.]

WANTED—A partner with a capital of $15,000, to manufacture an article which pays 75 per cent. Can be increased to any amount in sales. To a party of good business qualifications this is a rare chance. The article can be seen after addressing

E. G. TOMPKINS,
Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce-st., New-York.
Address for three days.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED NEWS—WITH GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS—Jennie June's Parlor, Kitchen and Nursery Gossip, with other valuable literary matter, in *Demorest's New-York Illustrated News* of this week, the most spicy and interesting illustrated paper now in America. Price eight cents. Sold everywhere. Now ready.

[Advertisement.]

A COAL COMPANY is now organizing to work a valuable property, recently made accessible by completion of railroad, which makes it the nearest bituminous coal to Eastern and Northern Markets; can be placed in the latter cheaper than Cumberland. Parties desiring a sure and profitable investment can ascertain full particulars, geological reports, &c., at Room No. 13, No. 52 Liberty-st.

[Advertisement.]

Hermann's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Hermann's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hartung & Pierce's Patent Original Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at 214, 216 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—If you would be entertained and instructed, at the same time, read the *Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February*, now ready. Physiology, Psychology, Physiognomy, Ethnology, are amply illustrated. Only 15 cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BEARD—POTTER.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Albert S. Hunt, Mr. SAMUEL S. BEARD to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Gilbert Potter, all of Brooklyn.

ELLIOT—LOVE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. S. H. Weston, WILLIAM F. ELLIOT and SARAH A., daughter of Thomas Love, all of this City.

JACOBS—HUBBARD.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, LOUIS H. JACOBS to MARY LOUISE, second daughter of Geo. D. Hubbard, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

PITCHER—SPARKS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, at the residence of Mr. Calvin Sparks, near Chaslinville, in the Town of Salisbury, Conn., by Rev. T. Edwards, Mr. ORLANDO PITCHER, of Milan, N. Y., to Miss SARAH P. SPARKS, niece of Mr. C. Sparks.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, FRANK P., son of Isaac V. and Elizabeth Briggs, in the 12th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held on Friday, Feb. 5, at ½4 o'clock P. M., at No. 238 East Broadway. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, HELEN H., infant daughter of J. R. and Minnie R. S. Cornell, aged 10 months and 29 days.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 8 Charlton-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CARLTON.—At Denver City, Colorado Territory, on Monday, Feb. 1, DAVID ROWLAND CARLTON, eldest son of Col. Rowland Carlton, of Sedgwick, Me., aged 40 years.

☞ Boston and Maine papers please copy.

ELY.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, SARAH HAYNOUN, daughter of Z. S. and Sarah B. Ely, aged 7 weeks and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from their residence, No. 26 West 26th-st.

FOSHNER.—At Warwick, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, ABRAM FOSHNER, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday.

GODDARD.—On Monday, Feb. 1, at his residence in Zanesville, Ohio, CHARLES B. GODDARD, aged 67 years.

GREGORY.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 26 Carmine-st., THOMAS GREGORY, in the 24th year of his age.

Due notice of his funeral will be given.

GREER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, MARGARET, relict of the late Samuel Greer, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 West 22d-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

KING.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, Mrs. ANN KING, wife of Aaron O. King, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Duisenberry, No. 56 Charles-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

KIRKPATRICK.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, of a long illness, JANE KIRKPATRICK.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Richard Knowles, No. 16 North Moore-st.

☞ Londonderry papers please copy.

MITCHELTREE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, Jr., formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Anthon Memorial Church, West 46th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., this day, (Friday,) the 5th inst., at 2 P. M.

ROSE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 4, MARINA, wife of Nathaniel Rose, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 95 1st-place, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

ROCKWOOD.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, EDWARD FOWLER, youngest child of George G. and Araminta Rockwood, aged 20 months and 15 days.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st.

STORR.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, EDITH, infant daughter of Robert and Margaret T. Storr, aged 8 months and 19 days.

STEWART.—At Waterford, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 1, Hon. JOHN STEWART, aged 73 years.

THAYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, HERBERT BRYANT, youngest child of A. E. and Eleanor B. Thayer, aged 3 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 90 Hamilton-st., without further invitation.

TWEEDY.—Suddenly, at Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. A. E. TWEEDY, aged 41 years.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, in Danbury, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock. A special train for Danbury will connect with the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

VAN WYCK.—In Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., Gen. ABRAHAM VAN WYCK, in the 90th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 1 P. M.

VANBRUNT.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, after a short illness, MARY ELLA, *daughter of John J. and Emeline Vanderof, in the 17th year of her age.*

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WINNEMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, of scarlet fever, ANNA OGELLIE, only daughter of Ernst Gustav and Anna C. Wiechmann, aged 7 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Funeral from No. 22 Johnson-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 00	Sun sets	5 25
High Water—This Day.			
Sandy Hook	5 53	Gov. Island	6 42
Moon rises	5 02	Hell Gate	8 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Ships Horatio, Palmer, Shanghai, Francis Hathaway; Mattie Banks, (Br.,) Edwards, Nassau, John Hughes; Borneo, Reed, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Son.

Bark Gluckan, (Russ.,) Reidel, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Gen. Marshall, Staples, Cardenas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Zillah, (Br.,) Munson, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schooners B. F. Reeves, Stanford, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Wm. P. Orr, Chambers, Lewis, Del.; May, Wooster, New-Orleans, Murray & Nephew; Mary Kelly, Reed, Machias, Simpson & Eaton; Horace, Wilson, New-Orleans, B. F. Sherman; Cornelius, Johnson, Washington, Mott Bedell.

Arrived.

U. S. supply steamer Union, A. V. Lieut. Edward Conroy commanding, from the East and West Gulf Squadrons, and Pensacola Jan. 30, St. Andrew's Jan. 26, St. Joseph's Bay, East and West Passes, St. George's Sound Jan. 21, St. Mark's 21st, Cedar Keys 22d, Tampa Bay 23d, Charlotta Harbor Jan. 23, Key West Jan. 28, Port Royal Jan. 31, Hampton Roads Feb. 3, to U. S. Navy Department.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Whitehead, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Salvor, Robinson, Baltimore 3 ds., with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence.

Bark Martha's Vineyard, Luce, New-Orleans 16ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Did in co. with bark Almira Coombs, Dickerson, for Rassagonda Bay.

Bark Toennes Voss, (Meckl.,) Voss, Marseilles 38 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Jan. 21, lat. 31 50, lon. 67 30, signalized a schooner of Bath, Me., showing Nos. 5, 2, 7, 4, bound S.—all well.

Bark Southampton, (of Glasgow,) Welsh, Glasgow 42 ds., with iron, etc., to *Middleton & Co. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.*

Bark Johann Martin, (Pruss.,) Muller, Rotterdam 39 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Salem & Co. Had strong westerly gales most of the passage.

Bark Kristiansund, (Norw.,) Boyer, Santos 56 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Lilly, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Esdale, Point Petre, Guad., Jan. 14, via Grand Turk Jan. 22, with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Jan. 29, Alexander Sterling, steward, died; Feb. 1, Jacob Dinsmore, seaman, died, both of Maitland, N. S.

Brig Victory, (of Jamaica,) ——, St. Thomas Jan. 15, via Salt Cay, T. I., Jan. 30, with salt to Barrell & Co. Vessels left not recollected.

Brig Mersey, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ford, Pernambuco Jan. 3, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. The bark Hugh Birkhead, of Baltimore, sld. Dec. 25 for Valparaiso.

Brig Emma, (of Nassau,) Locke, Matamoras 13 ds., with cotton to G. Lucop. Sld. in co. with schr. Sybil, Haskins, and brig Robert Bruce, Claypoot, for New-York.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gamage, Matamoras 23 ds., with cotton to master.

Brig Elisetta, (Ital.,) Marasca, Odessa Nov. 4, and Constantinople Nov. 18, with wool to Holmbo & Balchen.

Schr. Red Fox, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Rickers, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar to M. L. McCready & Co. Jan. 28, lat. 33 16, lon. 74 13, saw a large frigate strg. N. E., under steam and canvas. Jan. 29, lat. 34 03, lon. 73 03, exchanged signals with a U. S. steamer, strg. S. by W.

Schr. Blue Jacket, (Br.,) Horn, Halifax 4 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. S. F. Godwin, Hobby, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Hedges, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle of the Bay, Crocker, New-London.

Schr. Sisk, Ingalls, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Gen. Putnam, Sharit, York River, oysters.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Feb. 4—Steamships Illinois, Champlain, Merriman, Dudley Buck.

Ships Parana, Webster, Georgina.

Barks Eliza Ide, Edward Hill, Jane A. Stetson, Columbia, Venus, Palmyra, Anstell, W. A. Plasmina, Union.

Brigs Olga, Abby Watson, Fashion, Ruby, A. Richards, Ariel, Jason, Paris, Orinoco, Sarah, Guide, Topic, Amelia, Argo, Rosa, J. Newton, Florence, Geo. A. Fiske, Pioneer, H. F. Cotthiez, Alma.

Schooners R. Baker, Helena, Marcopa, S. J. Waring, Letitia Ann, Anachisa, Quelee, and 12 others.

Feb. 4—Steamships Keder, for Liverpool; City of Limerick, for do.

Ships Universe, Ann E. Thompson.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship City of Limerick, while going to sea, yesterday, touched on the S. W. Spit, but came off at high water and proceeded on her voyage.

The announcement in some of the papers that the guard-boats stationed at the Narrows and at Throgg's Neck were removed, is incorrect. The cutter Crawford is near the Narrows, and one has been placed at Throgg's Neck the bark Nassau having left for Stamford in a few days. Her place being temporarily filled by another.

A heavy gale from the north was experienced at Matamoras about Jan. 1, during which several vessels dragged their anchors, and running considerable damage among the shipping.

[Advertisement.]

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls tresses on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude